L. P. FISHER'S ADVERTISING AGENCY

THE ALPINE CHRONICLE

VOL. XIV. SILVER MOUNTAIN, ALPINE COUNTY, CAL., SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1876. NO. 7

Alpine Chronicle.

Published Every Saturday,

By R. M. & A. C. FOLGER.

ALEX. C. FOLGER. ROBT. M. FOLGER,

PUBLICATION OFFICE, MAIN STREET, CORNER FIFTH.

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For six months	3 00
For three months	1 75

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1876.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'sday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
Jan.							1
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
	23	24	25	26	27	28	29
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1876.	Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'sday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
July.							1
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Dec.						1	2
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	31						

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. T. POE,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW.

COUNTY JUDGE OF MONO.

Bridgeport,
Mono County Cal.

e13-tf

THOMAS W. LEGGET,

NOTARY PUBLIC.

SILVER MOUNTAIN.

DEEDS, MORTGAGES, ETC., drawn.

☞ OFFICE.—Treasurer's Office d25-t

J. G. McCLINTON. A. W. CROCKER.

McCLINTON & CROCKER,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

AURORA, NEVADA.

WHITMAN & MITCHELL,

ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELORS AT LAW,

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

G. N. WHITMAN,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF MONO COUNTY.
United States Commissioner in Bankruptcy.

BRIDGEPORT, MONO COUNTY.

J. C. MITCHELL,
Notary Public,
BENTON, MONO COUNTY, CAL.

s10-tf

THOMAS J. ORGON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF ALPINE COUNTY
SILVER MOUNTAIN, ALPINE COUNTY

Special attention paid to procuring Mining Patents. ap25-tf

ACKERMAN'S

ONE DOLLAR STORE,

AND

Wholesale Department,

No. 189 J Street,

SACRAMENTO.

Keep a full line of

CHINA, CROCKERY, GLASS AND PLATED WARE

At Surprisingly Low Figures.

Human Hair Switches, from $2 50 to $10 00.

☞ Orders from the Country promptly attended to. ap18-tf

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PACIFIC REFINERY

AND

BULLION EXCHANGE,

416 MONTGOMERY STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Assay returns for unparted Gold and Silver Bars made in 24 hours.

Deposits of Gold Bullion for Coin deposited before 12 o'clock, will be paid THE NEXT DAY after 12 M.

Returns of Fine Silver in from 10 to 20 days.

Bullion can be shipped by express and returns in coin made in the same manner.

J. G. KELLOGG,
President.

J. HEWSTON, Jr.,
Superintendent.

a10-3m Formerly of Kellogg, Hewston & Co.

ERICH G. GAERTNER,

Mining Engineer and Assayer.

UNITED STATES DEPUTY MINERAL SURVEYOR.

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SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

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$55 @ $77 a Week to Agents. Samples FREE. P. O. VICKERY, Augusta Maine. an26-1y

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE following warrants will be paid on presentation:

On General Fund, Nos. 1269, 1289, 1298.

Dated Markleeville, August 24, 1876.

THOS. W. LEGGET,
au26 County Treasurer.

DR. C. BILLINGS,

DENTIST,

CARSON CITY, NEVADA. au5-1y

MINING NOTICES.

ANNUAL MEETING.

PENNSYLVANIA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY. Principal place of business, Silver Mountain, Alpine county, State of California. Location of Works, Silver Mountain Mining District, Alpine County, State of California.—Notice is hereby given that the ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the Company will be held on MONDAY, AUGUST 21st, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M. to elect Directors for the ensuing year, and transact such other business as may come before it.

ALEX. C. FOLGER,
jy15-td Secretary.

The above meeting was adjourned to the 18th day of September, 1876, at 8 o'clock P. M.

Silver Mountain, Aug. 20th, 1876.

a26-td ALEX. C. FOLGER, Secretary.

LEGAL.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF THE Estate of JOSEPH FENLY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph Fenly, deceased, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit them, with the necessary vouchers, within four months after the first publication of this notice, to Thomas J. Orgon, Attorney of Administratrix, at his office, in Court House, in the town of Markleeville, Alpine county, California.

MARY FENLY,
Administratrix of the Estate of Joseph Fenly, deceased.

Markleeville, Aug. 17, 1876. au19-1m

SUMMONS.

IN THE JUSTICE'S COURT OF SECOND Township, in the County of Alpine, State of California.

JAMES DAVIDSON, Plaintiff, versus SOL. SIMPSON and O. W. WARD, Defendants.

The People of the State of California send Greeting to Sol. Simpson and O. W. Ward, Defendants.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Justice's Court of the Second Township, County of Alpine, State of California, and to answer before the Justice at his office in said Township, the complaint filed therein, within five days, (exclusive of the day of service), after the service on you of this summons—if served within the Township in which this action is brought; or, if served out of said Township, but in said county, within ten days; otherwise within twenty days.

The said action is brought to recover the sum of One Hundred and Sixteen and 50-100 Dollars, being a balance due on two accepted orders given by one Sam Dixon, accepted for payment by you, amounting to the full and just sum of One Hundred and Sixteen and 50-100 Dollars in U. S. gold coin, the said orders now being the property of this plaintiff, James Davidson, who claims to be the legal holder and owner thereof. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to so appear and answer said complaint, as above required, said plaintiff will take judgment against you for the sum of One Hundred and Sixteen and 50-100 Dollars gold coin, together with costs of suit.

Make legal service and due return hereof.

Given under my hand this 10th day of August A. D. 1876.

R. H. FORD,
Justice of the Peace of said Township.

THOS. J. ORGON, Plaintiff's Atty. a12-2m

JOSEPH ROTHFELD. SIGMUND ROTHFELD.

ROTHFELD BROS.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

FANCY AND STAPLE

DRY GOODS,

Corner of J and Sixth Streets,

SACRAMENTO.

☞ Particular Attention given to Orders from the Country. jy8-6m

TYPE METAL

(Better than Babbet)

For sale at this office.

THE COLOSSA OF NEW YORK.

There are times when art approaches the confines of engineering, and we know no better modern instance than the great statue of the Goddess of Liberty, which the French will erect on Bedloe's island in New York bay.

The *Iron Age* notes that a fragment of the statue has been put ashore from a French steamer, and describes it as follows: "The fragment was contained in a huge case, as large as a small dwelling, made of boards nailed rudely together, with open spaces between. All of the statue it held was the wrist and right hand, with a section of the torch which the right hand is to hold aloft, bearing a flambeau, which will serve as a lighthouse beacon. The vast case rested on a truck and was an object of much curiosity to the people around the docks. The French sailors of the Labrador fairly danced around it in their enthusiasm, calling on those in the vicinity whom they guessed were Americans to come and 'zee ze tumb.' The thumb, which partly encircled the torch (a huge cylinder of 12 feet in circumference), was a indigenously gigantic member. On the thumb nail alone a man of several hundred pounds avoirdupois might find a more roomy seat than in a Third Avenue car. As for the arm below the elbow and opening into the palm of the hand, three men of ordinary stature might walk abreast within its interior. It is said that inside the upper and broader part of the arm above the elbow as many as nine men can be comfortably accommodated. This fragmentary part is made of bronzed copper, about a sixteenth of an inch in thickness. It is in fine, evenly rolled plates, riveted and screwed together in the firmest and most elaborate manner. The completed statue will be about 120 feet in hight, from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot, the elevation of the pedestal being, perhaps, a third of the altitude of the statue. It is understood that a staircase will be placed within the right arm, by which ascent can be made to a balcony running around the edge of the flambeau. The hight of the complete arm is 35 feet. Of course the statue is upright. The left arm is bent so as to enfold and hold lightly toward the body a set of tablets upon which the Declaration of Independence is supposed to be inscribed. A tunic falls over a peplum from the shoulders to the feet. The head is surrounded by a diadem, from which projects a circlet of prongs that catch the sun's rays and construct a brilliant nimbus of glory out of them. The folds of the outer garment are so arranged that the edges fold diagonally across the figure. Its estimated cost is $125,000, half of which has already been subscribed. Both pedestal and statue will be completed in about two years from now, and will be the joint enterprise of France and America. Along with the fragment already received and the portion on exhibition at Philadelphia, the right arm is supposed to be complete.

The Pitsburg *Commercial* says: "The man who did the most service for Jeff. Davis' Confederacy stands the best chance of receiving reward from the Democrats. The worst copperheads in the North, and the worst rebels in the South, are almost invariably the men selected to fill the leading offices of trust and power in the gift of the Democratic party.

At the Hartford races a young negro won considerable applause by imitating different movements of a horse in trotting, running, pacing, &c., the negro getting down on his hands and feet to do it. A white man who tried to do it failed, and was ignominiously retired amid shouts of "Take him to the barn," "Rub him off," &c.

"I've stopped to get a bite," said a vagabond to a lady in her garden, in an insolent manner. "Here, Tiger!" said she; and as a huge mastriff came bounding to her side, she said to the tramp: "If you don't leave at once you will get one." He didn't stop to expostulate.

Step up to a citizen and tell him that his father and grandfather were lunatics, and see how quickly he'll crook his elbow. Yet, let that citizen shoot somebody, and he'll bless you if you'll help him prove that all his ancestors were not only crazy, but the biggest fools in the neighborhood.

A farmer the other day wrote to a New York merchant, asking how the farmer's son was getting along and where he slept nights. The merchant replied: "He sleeps in the store in the day time. I don't know where he does nights."

"Most Christians hate a contribution box more than they do the devil," was said a few days since in his sermon by a Hartford minister;

SIGNIFICANCE OF SALUTES.

The New York *Journal of Commerce* gives, in reply to a correspondent, the following information concerning salutes by big guns:

The National salute is determined by the number of States composing the Union, at the rate of one gun for each State.

The Presidents and ex-Presidents of the United States are alone entitled to receive a salute of twenty one guns, except in the case of a visit from a foreign sovereign or chief magistrate of any foreign republic, who shall be received with the same honors prescribed for the President.

The Vice-President is entitled to a salute of seventeen guns.

The heads of the Executive Departments of the National Government, Justices of the Supreme Court, the General commanding the Army, the Admiral of the Navy and the Governors of States and Territories, within their respective jurisdictions, are each entitled to fifteen guns. The Lieutenant General of the Army and the Vice-Admiral of the Navy also receive a salute of fifteen guns.

A Major General and a Rear-Admiral receive a salute of thirteen guns, and a Brigadier-General and Commodore carrying the broad pennant, eleven guns.

Ministers of the United States to and from foreign powers are to be saluted with fifteen guns, and a Charge d'Affaires or Commissioner with thirteen guns, when visiting a port or post of the United States. In similar cases a Consul-General receives nine and a Consul seven guns.

Naval, military and civil officers of foreign nations are received with the salute prescribed for our own officers of the same rank.

Any foreign vessel of war of a nation in amity with us, on arriving at any port in the United States, shall be saluted gun for gun, the former taking the initiative in firing. Return salutes between officers of equal rank are given gun for gun; when given by a superior or inferior officer, if the inferior be a Commodore with the broad pennant, eleven guns; if a Commodore commanding a single vessel, nine guns; if a Captain or less, seven guns. When several officers entitled to salutes are assembled on board one vessel, a single salute is fired, consisting of the number of guns belonging to the senior officer in rank.

Twenty one guns are also to be fired on the 4th day of July and the 22d day of February.

A Cord of Wood.—Most people who have not made actual trial entertain the opinion that a full cord of ordinary four foot wood, when cut to stove length and properly split, will measure more than a cord. The contrary, however, appears to be the case. A wood dealer at Grass Valley has a wood yard at which he is accustomed to sell four-foot wood by the cord and then cut it up into stove lengths and deliver it up to the purchasers. Some of his customers measured the wood and, finding it short of a cord, accused him of cheating in measurement. In order to make his honesty apparent to the community he selected a committee of three citizens to go to his yard and witness a test. The Committeemen testified that in their presence a cord of wood was measured, four feet high, four feet wide and eight feet long, containing 128 cubic feet by that measurement. They then sawed and split, by machinery, the same cord of wood and re-stacked the same, which was again measured and found to contain only 118 cubic feet, showing a loss seemingly of ten cubic feet; but in the opinion of the committee the difference was owing to the closeness with which it could be and was corded after sawing and splitting. They further certify that there was no waste, every piece being reduced to a size fit for ordinary stove use. Yet, notwithstanding this apparently honest certificate, it is difficult to understand how a large piece of solid stove wood, after being split and resplit can be stowed in a smaller space than it originally occupied.—Sacramento *Bee*.

If you wish to enjoy the average circus performance, take an extreme back seat where you cannot hear the terrible efforts of the clown to make funny speeches. The same applies to Democratic meetings, if you wish to retire with clear ideas of what was said.

They say Gov. Hayes was taken prisoner during the war. That is false.—But this is true. Gov Tilden surrendered to the rebels at the inception of the rebellion, and has been a willing captive in their hands ever since.

A celebrated poet advertised that he would supply "lines for any occasion." A fisherman sought him soon after, and wanted "a line strong enough to catch a porpoise."

A Hateful Habit.—The attention of medical men in this great Republic is called to the injudicious and absolutely hateful habit, much in vogue in the rural districts and among early risers in the city, of getting up in the night to eat. This nocturnal meal is faintly disguised under the name of breakfast, and there is no doubt that it has much to do with creating, spreading and sustaining the national disease, dyspepsia. The custom is sometimes visited by severe judgments, but nothing seems able to deter its votaries from continuing its practice. We once took summer boarding with a man who used to eat in the night and roused up all his household to share the unnatural meal. One night he stirred us all up at half past four o'clock to eat. We rose and ate. That very day his best cow immolated herself on a wire fence, one of his horses bit himself with a rattlesnake, a reaping-machine ate up his best farm hand, a distant relative sent his youngest boy a drum, his wife took to writing poetry, and one of his most popular and handsome boarders flitted, leaving an unpaid summer's board bill to remember him by. The latter circumstance is indelibly impressed upon our memory, and we often think of it in connection with the somewhat striking coincidence that we have never been in that country since.—Burlington *Hawk-Eye*.

The most extraordinary balloon adventure on record has just happened to the aeronauts of the Alexandra Palace Company, London. Having attained a height of 8,000 feet, they three times crossed the Thames, and descended in a large meadow near Eltham, Kent. They were just letting off the gas when a large bull charged them, bellowing furiously.—They threw the two last bags of sand out of the car, and barely escaped through he rising of the balloon. The bull scattered the contnts of the sand bags over the ground, and his horns, becoming entangled with the grapnel rope, set the grapnel free, throwing one aeronant out of the car through the jerk. Fortunately he succeeded in clutching the netting, and, with his companions' assistance, was hauled into the car before it had ascended many hundred feet. They then sailed away for a mile, and descended in another meadow.

Hiring Horses.—It has been decided, says the *Turf, Field and Farm*, that when a horse or carriage is let out for hire, for the purpose of performing a particular journey, the party letting warrants the horse and carriage fit and competent for such journey. If the hirer treats the horse or carriage as any prudent man would do, he is not answerable for any damage either may receive. But he must use the horse for the purpose for which he hired him. For instance, a horse hired for saddle must not be used in harness. If the hirer violates this express condition of the contract, he is liable for any damage that may occur. If the horse is stolen through the hirer's negligence, such as leaving the stable door open all night, he must answer for it. But if he is robbed of it by highwaymen, when traveling the usual road at usual hours, he cannot be held for damages. As these questions are often in dispute, it is not out of place to shed a little light upon them.

The man who knocked just one picket off from the fence on the garden stand, at the sham battle, and left that space for people to get through, deserves to be kicked. Men went in and out there all right, but just the sweetest girl in East Rome tried it and the trouble commenced. She got through, but her bustle stayed on the other side, and there she was. It was the worst case of pull backs of the season. She could not turn around to give directions, and of course her young man could not come through, and for five minutes the tears rolled down her pale cheeks, while he was breaking up whalebone, with fiery blushes all over his face, and lifting up his heart in prayer that some of Capt. Ames' cavalry horses would come and eat him up, and hide him from the curious eyes of a sympathizing world.

Men who have stood where thousands fell, who have gazed unmoved at the horrors of the battlefield and the wrecks of the storm, cannot without emotion behold the devastation and mangled ruin which mark the progress of a woman with a scythe. Nature shudders when it sees a woman throw a stone, but when it sees a woman swinging a scythe just tries to cover up its head and keep out of sight until the ruin is complete.

The tramp who strayed into a farmer's premises and tried to make off with a cheese came out with a black eye, acknowledging that he had been rather dairylicked in the pursuit of his duties.

There is no evil under the sun more intolerable than ultra politeness.

A Diminutive Damsel.—A few days ago a large number of physicians went to Tony Pastor's Theatre to see the Mexican dwarf, Lucia Zarate. They measured her and ascertained her height to be twenty-one inches, her feet three inches long, her legs below the knee four inches in circumference and her hands an inch and a quarter broad. Her mother, who is robust and of medium size, says that Lucia is twelve years old. Her face is older than that. Her features are Spanish and her complexion dark. Her activity is incessant. She played pranks with the physicians and talked rapidly in Spanish. She stepped into a high silk hat, crouched down and was out of sight, excepting her head. She squeezed one of her pliable little hands through a rather large finger ring. The hand of an adult made an ample seat for her. Standing on a chair and holding to the back of it, her fingers stuck through the spaces in the canework—holes that just admitted the passage of a small penholder. She was not weighed, but her weight is said to be five pounds, and poised in the hand she does not seem heavier. Her clothing is comically small, as though intended for a doll, the shoes and stockings especially being toy-like. Tom Thumb has grown appreciably since he was exhibited by Barnum, but when he first astonished the public he was twice as large as Lucia, and was then about her present age. She has not grown any, her mother says, since she was a year old.

There is a wholesome lesson for children in the following little story, and it may not be unprofitable to the many grown up ones who take a strange delight in the painful exhibitons of men under the influence of liquor. A little girl in Reading, Pennsylvania, saw an old drunken man lying on a door-step, the prespiration pouring from his face, and a crowd of children preparing to make fun of him. She took her little apron and wiped his face, and then looked up so pitifully to the rest, and made this remark: "O, say, don't hurt him! He's somebody's grandpa."

Ladies in traveling at this season of the year frequently wear vails of ganze, most commonly light green in color.—It appears that the use of them is not wholly safe; as a case has lately been published of a child, in Troy, N. Y., whose face while asleep was covered with a vail to protect it from flies. The infant managed to get the fabric in its mouth, sucked it and died shortly afterward, with all the symptoms of poisoning.

"Suppose, Belle," said a poor but honest Chicago youth to a prairie avenue girl one day last week, "suppose that a young man loved you dearly—very dearly—but was afraid to ask you to marry him, because he was very timid or too poor—what would you think of such a case?" "Think," answered the girl immediately. "why, if he was poor, I should think that he was doing right in keeping still about it." The question was dropped right there.

An excellent sedative water for external application for bruises or aches of any kind is composed of ammonia two ounces; tincture of camphor, two drams and a half; common salt, two ounces, and water two pints. Mix and dissolve without heat. This is largely used in France and is sold under a patent medicine name. It is an excellent liniment for cattle, when strengthened by the addition of ten drams more of ammonia.

Some months ago a gentlemen attached a contribution box to wooden pillar in a Brooklyn, N. Y., barroom, "For the Little Sisters of the Poor." Two of the sisters went and the key was duly placed in their charge. They took the two or three dollars, which had accumulated, and did not return for two months, when they found $33 50 in the box.

Prof. Blackie in a recent lecture said: "A woman is naturally as different from a man as a flower from a tree. She will be fitted for the rough and thorny walk of the masculine professions when she has a rough beard, a brazen front, and hard skin, but not sooner."

A Saratoga letter writer asks, in despairing tones, "where are the men?" We don't know, dear, just where all of them are, but from our sanctum window we just now saw six of them file around behind the screen of a sample room over the way.

A Connecticut woman claims to be the most economical housekeeper living.—She has been at it for forty years, and has just commenced on her second paper of pins. She has also used one needle almost daily for the past twenty-two years.

THE CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Sept. 23, 1876.

County Official Press.

TO OUR READERS.

As many of our subscribers will visit the Centennial at Philadelphia during the Summer, we have to inform them that the ALPINE CHRONICLE will be found on file at Rowell's Newspaper Exhibition Building, at File No. 368.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES,
(of Ohio.)

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
WILLIAM A. WHEELER,
(of New York.)

FOR ELECTORS AT LARGE:
JOHN F. MILLER,
MORRIS M ESTEE.

DISTRICT ELECTORS.
D. A. McKINLEY,
JOHN B. FELTON,
JOHN A. JEWETT,
J. OSTRANLER.

FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT:
H. F. PAGE.

FOR CONTROLLER OF STATE.
DANIEL M. KENFIELD,
(of Tuolumne County.)

ELECTION, NOVEMBER 7, 1876.

On September 7, Col. Miles, with a portion of the pack train and cavalry, making 150 men in all, was sent ahead from Crook,s company, and on the 9th came on a Sioux village containing forty lodges. That morning he attacked the lodges, and the Indians, surprised at the sudden attack, made a faint defense and fled. Col. Miles only succeeded then in destroying the lodges and capturing 140 ponies and a large stock of provisions.

A despatch dated Fort Sully, September 18th, says: Heavy firing was heard on the river ten miles below here last Tuesday, apparently in the direction of the Black Hills, but no explanation of it was had till yesterday. About ten days ago Col. Buell, commanding at Cheyenne River Agency, sent some scouts out to Gen. Terry, who failed to reach him, but were attacked by Indians, and one of them wounded in the shoulder. Retreating, they came across a large military trail, which proved to be Gen. Crook,s. On the way the scouts saw a camp of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, north of Harney's Peak, and when Crook was overtaken the scouts informed him, and, turning back his cavalry, by a rapid march Crook surprised and killed every one, estimated to number between 200 and 300 Indians. Not one escaped.

Like the boy in the graveyard, some of the Radical papers keep up whistling as a pretense of continued courage, though many of the rank and file seem to be so badly scared as to be unable to whistle any more.

The above is going the rounds of the Democratic press. The whistling is supposed to have occurred in Vermont

---

The Twenty-third Annual Fair of the California State Agricultural Society began in Sacramento on Monday last and is far ahead of any of its predecessors.

G. J. Carpenter, of El Dorado, has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress from the Second Congressional District. An empty honor.

William J. Williams, the express messenger of the Utah Central Railroad, has been held to answer for robbery.

The foreign rifle teams were taken on an excursion on Saturday last by the New York authorities.

J. D. Mayberry, Revenue detective, has been brutally murdered at Montgomery, Ala., by an unknown party.

Oakland is to have an opera house. The plans are drawn and the contract is being made. The building will cost

---

A vein of superior lignite has been found about five miles north of Oakland.

The only daily Democratic paper heretofore published in Minnesota has come out Republican.

A published report implicates Theo. Tilton in another woman scrape.

A bank is to be started at West Oakland.

Trade dollars in San Francisco are quoted at 95 buying and 93 selling.

Legal tenders are steady at 91 buying and 91¼ selling.

Bennet A. Dewes, formerly proprietor of the Oakland *Tribune*, is dead.

GOOD WILL.

As inquiries are being made, of persons connected with this office, concerning the interest in the *Bee*, which the sale of the estate of the late Mr. O'Leary therein carries, it may be proper to state that according to our understanding the purchaser takes one-third interest in the material of the office, and one-third interest in the debts due the office at the date of Mr. O'Leary's death and that the purchaser takes thereby no interest in the business of publishing the paper, no partnership privileges whatever—nothing in fact but a third interest in the material and in the old debts.—Sacramento *Bee*.

The above is a proposition which a Probate Court ought not sustain, or be acceptable to publishers, especially to those having families or relatives to provide for after death. The materials of a newspaper office does not, alone, cut much of a figure, and, as a general thing, would be a poor investment for an outsider, even though he be in accord with the surviving publishers; and if he were not, his investment would speedily be thrown into hell—the printers' receptacle for broken and worn-out type. The *good will* of an office is more valuable, in most cases, than all other property combined, and it appears to us a monstrous proposition that it can be appropriated by surviving partners because, as they understand it, it is not part of the estate. To illustrate the injustice of such proceedings we cite the New York *Herald*—the good will of which gives Mr. Bennett an income of $800,000 per annum; and he has refused $3,000,000 for the establishment. Suppose he should sell one-half interest at that rate, and within a short time the purchaser deceased, then, according to the *Bee*, there would be a loss of $1,250,000, the estate only being entitled to $250,000—half interest in the material. A fine speculation for the seller—to be oft repeated, possibly. The life time of a publisher devoted to building the good will of his journal ought to reap it for the heirs.

It is a significant fact that no American who ever opposed the prosecution of a war in which his country was involved, with a solitary exception, was ever elected to the Presidency.

Take the Revolutionary War of 1779. Many men of high social position, talent, and integrity, and estimable citizens in every other respect, joined the anti war or Tory party. The name Tory was not at that time one of reproach, but signified one who was in favor of the established order of things; but long before the war closed the word Tory was an epithet of reproach as much as the modern term "scalawag" is to-day, and the gentleman and cultivated Tories of the Revolution in New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, and the Carolinas sank into political insignificance. After the war, to prove the charge of Toryism on a candidate, was to ruin him.

A still larger, more influential, cultivated, and wealthy class of politicians opposed the war of 1812. They were known as the leaders of the Federal party. They were soon dubbed "Blue-Light Federal," and were swept out of existence. Several of them aspired to the Presidency afterwards, but were ingloriously defeated, with the one exception alluded to, Buchanan, who, although a Federal when a young man, quickly saw his blunder, and went over to the Democracy. Then came the Mexican war. The Whigs, led by Mr. Clay, believed that the war was wrongfully begun, but their patriotic instincts prompted them to throw themselves in the front of the contest; they got most of the laurels and the glory of the war, and elected Gen. Taylor President.

Opposition to the war for the Union not only sounded the political death-knell of the brightest intellects of the Democratic party, as Breckinridge, Davis, and Benjamin, but overwhelmingly defeated Gen. McClellan and Gov. Seymour for the Presidency.—Even Mr. Greeley's integrity, talents and wide fame as a Union editor did not save him from defeat, simply because he was the candidate of the party which opposed the war for the Union. As a leader of the anti-war party of 1861, Gov. Tilden may read his own doom in the fate of the Tories of '76, the Blue-Lights of 1812, and the Copperheads of 1861.—Louisville *Commercial*.

John J. Lee, implicated in the massacre at Mountain Meadows, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree.

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PROBATE NOTICE.

IN THE PROBATE COURT OF THE COUNty of Alpine, State of California.

In the matter of the Estate of Joseph Fenley, deceased.

Upon reading and filing the petition of Mary Fenley, Administratrix and Executrix of the last will and testament of Joseph Fenley, deceased, praying for an order to sell the personal property of said Estate.

It is ordered that the 25th day of September, A. D. 1876, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and the Court Room of this Court, at the Court House in the town of Markleeville, be and the same are hereby appointed as the time and place for hearing said application.

And it is hereby ordered that notice of at least five days be given of the hearing of said application by posting notices or advertising in the ALPINE CHRONICLE.

Dated Markleeville, Sept. 16, 1876.

S. W. GRIFFITH,
Probate Judge.

s23-1t

MINING NOTICES.

Application for a Patent to a Mining Claim.

No. 738. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 30, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LEWIS CHALMERS, whose Post Office is Silver Mountain, Alpine county, California, has made application for Patent for 2,982 linear feet of the Saugatuck, and Fremont, and Buckeye No. 2 quartz, vein, lode, or mineral deposit, bearing gold, with surface ground 200 feet, situate in Silver Mountain Mining District, Alpine county, California, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF SAUGATUCK AND FERMONT.

Commencing at a post in mound of earth and stone, at northern boundary of line along the lode, marked E. M. CO. 39, from which a pine stump marked 39 bears s 31° 45' e 92 links dist., and a pine stump 42 in dia, marked 39, bears s 44° 45' e 110 links dist: Thence, Var 17° E, s 78° e 1.52 chains set post marked E. M. CO. 39 in mound of earth near the center of small ravine, from which post a cedar stump marked 39 bears n 86° e, 87 links distant, and a cedar stump marked 39 bears s 88° 15' e, 158 links.—Thence, s 12° w 7.23 chains; set post marked E. M. CO. 39 in mound of rocks, said post is set on the Exchequer Mining Co's dump, from which the s e corner of Exchequer hoisting building bears n 85° 15' e 94 links distant, and the n e corner of a log cabin bears s 69° w 35 links dist. Thence, n 69° 45' w 1.53 chains to southern boundary of claim along the lode, 3.08 chains; set post marked E M CO. 39 in mound of earth close to and on the western side of n w corner post of Lady Franklin's claim, from said post a pine stump bears n 55° 15' e 80 links distant. Thence, n 12° e 6.77 chains, set post markek E M Co. in mound of earth and stone, from which a porphyry rock marked 39 bears n 68° w 78 links distant, and a cedar tree marked 39, 18 in dia. growing on a ledge of porphyry rock bears s 78° 27' w, 292 links distant. Thence s 78° e 1.22 chains to place of beginning. Containing 2.12-100 acres.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES OF BUCKEYE No. 2.

Commencing at a post marked E M Co. 39, in mound of earth at northern boundary of line along the vein or lode from which a double mahogany tree marked 39, bears n 61° w 55 links distant, and a mahogany tree marked 39 bears n 7° 15' e, 37 links distant. Thence, Var. 17° E, n 58° 30' e, 1.52 chains, set post marked E M Co. 39 in mound of earth, from which a mahogany tree marked 39, bears n 80° w 42 links distant and a mahogany tree marked 39, bears n 38° w 77 links distant. Thence, s 31° 30' e 37.88 chs, distant set post marked 39, in the center of a small ravine, from which the n e corner of the Fremont claim bears s 8° e, 115 links distant, Thence, s 58° 30' w 1.52 chains to a post in mound of earth and stone at the southern boundary of line along the vein or lode. Thence n 78° w 1.52 chains to n w corner post of Fremont claim. Thence, s 12° w 0.58 chains, set stake in mound on the w boundary line of Fremont claim. Thence, s 12° w 37.21 chains, set post marked E M Co, 39 in mound of earth and stone, from which a fir tree 42 in dia, mkd 39, bears s 25° 30' e 35 links distant. Thence, n 58° e 1.52 chains to place of beginning. Containing 11 40-100 acres,

CONNECTING LINE:

From the post set in the southeastern corner of the Saugatuck and Fremont claims set in a mound of rocks on the Exchequer Mining Co's dump, and marked E M Co. 39, the n w corner of T. 8, N. R. 23, E., bears s 69° 52' 14" e 801.24 chains distant.

Said mining claims and premises being designated as Lot No. 39, in Section —, Township 9, North, Range 21 East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

That part of said vein known as the Fremont was relocated May 1st, 1872, by E. H. Erickson, et al. The Saugatuck claim consists of 106 feet of the said Fremont lode, located June 23, 1863, by F. A. S. Jones, and relocated July 1, 1872, by John Sauquet. That part of said vein known as Buckeye No. 2 was located July 1, 1864. All of said locations being of record in the Silver Mountain Mining District.

The applicant claims by purchase.

Adjoining claimants are the Lady Franklin claim on the south and the Exchequer North Extension on the north.

All persons holding any adverse claims thereto are hereby required to present the same before this Office within sixty days from the first day of publishing hereof.

T. B. McFARLAND,
Register.

au5-2m

Application for a Patent to a Mining Claim.

No. 699. UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Sacramento, Cal., Aug. 30, 1876.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT LEWIS CHALMERS, whose Post Office is Silver Mountain, Alpine County, California, has made application for Patent for 2,500 linear feet of the Exchequer North Extention quartz vein, lode or mineral deposit, bearing gold; together with a mill-site, non-contiguous; also with surface ground 200 feet, situate in Silver Mountain Mining District, Alpine county, California, and described in the plat and field notes on file in this office as follows, viz:

EXTENSION NO. 1.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES.

Beginning at a mound of rocks, under a mahogany tree, at northerly end of lode line, from which a small cedar tree 8 in dia and 12 feet high, bears s 32° w 212 links distant, and 2 small firs bear s 89° e 152 links distant. Thence, Var. 15° E, n 69½° e 1.82 chains to mahogany stake in mound of rock, from which a clump of trees (1 cedar and 2 firs) bears s 4° e 125 links distant. Thence, s 29½° e 22.57 chains to post marked E M Co. 39, in earth and stone mound, at n e corner of Exchequer mine or Buckeye No. 2. Thence, s 83½° w 1.52 chains to post marked E M Co. 39, at southerly end of lode line 3.03 chains to post marked E M Co. 39, in mound of earth, at n e corner of Exchequer mill, or Buckeye No. 2. Thence, n 29½ w 22.77 chains to mahogany stake in mound of rocks from which a small cedar tree 8 in dia. in ledge of rocks, bears s 42° w 60 links distant. Thence n 60½° e 1.51 chains to place of beginning.

Containing 6 83-100 acres.

EXTENSION NO. 2.

SURVEY OF EXTERIOR BOUNDARIES:

Beginning at a post marked E M Co. 2 in mound of earth and stone at northerly end of lode line, from which a fir 4 feet dia bears s 2½° w 109 links distant (this fir has the top taken off, and is peeled to the bottom by lightning) a big green fir 3½ feet dia. with the bark burnt off half way round and about 20 feet up (burnt place facing east) bears s 2½° w 185 links distant. Thence, Var. 15° 46' E., n 60½° e 1.52 chains, set post mark d E M Co. 2 in mound of earth, from which a big green fir, with bark burnt off half way round and about 20 feet up, bears n 65½° w 240 links distant. Thence, s 29½° e 15.15 chains to mahogany stake in mound of rock, from which a small clump of trees, 1 cedar and 2 firs, bears s 8° e 1.25 chains distant. Thence, s 60½° w 1.82 chains to mound of stone on southerly end of lode, 3.03 chains to mahogany stake in mound of stone from which a small cedar tree 6 in dia., in ledge of rocks bears s 42° w 60 links distant. Thence, n 29½° w 15.15 chains, set post marked C M Co. 2 in mound of earth, from which a fir 4 feet dia. bears s 77½° e 130 links distant; a big green fir 3½ feet dia. bears n 11° e 255 links distant. Thence, n 60½° e 1.51 chains to place of beginning.

Containing 4 60-100 acres.

SURVEY OF MILL SITE.

Beginning at a post marked M 1 set in mound of earth, from which a big pine stump 25 feet dia. and about 20 feet high bears n - 3 links distant and running thence, Var. 15° 46' e n 79° e 3.96 chains; set post marked M 2 in mound of earth, Thence, n 47° e 2.93 chains set post marked M 3 in mound of earth and stone from which the s e corner, at base of a brick smoke stack, about 50 feet high and 12 feet square at base, bears n 40° w 98 links distant; from s e corner of said smoke stack post marked E M Co. 39 in earth mound, at southerly end of lode line of the Exchequer Extension No. 1 bears n 21° 44' 3/4" w 10.61 chains distant. Thence, n 65° 15' e 6.55 chains, set post marked M 4 in earth at s e corner of a picket fence. Thence, n 19° w 1.95 chains set post marked M 5 at the s e edge of a large granite boulder 4 feet dia.; a pine 3 feet in dia, touches the boulder on the north side; another pine 3½ feet dia. bears s 22° w 13 links distant. Thence, s 87° w 7.18 chs set post marked M 6 between two granite boulders, from which a pine tree 2½ feet dia. on the n bank of Silver creek, bears s 55° e 35 lks dist. Thence s 63° w 8.13 chains to point in Silver creek, about 10 feet from its north bank, from from which point a witness post marked M 7, set in the bank about 20 feet above the bed of stream, by the side of a small dry pine stump, about 6 in dia., and 3 links to the west of a conglomerate boulder 6 feet dia, bears n 18° 15' w 98 links distant. Thence, s 15° 15' e 4.05 chains to place of beginning.

Containing 5 acres.

Said mining claims and premises being designated as Lots 39A, and 39 B, in Section —, Township 9, North, Range 20, East, Mt. Diablo Base and Meridian.

The 1st Northerly Extension was located by Joseph Fisher, May 15, 1876, and the Second [illegible]s located by Peter Sch[illegible]

MINING NOTICES.

ayter, May 15, 1876, and recorded in the Records of Silver Mountain Mining District. The applicant claims by purchase. The appticant claims the mill-site by purchase.

Adjoining claimants are the Buckeye No. 2 on the south—this claim being an extension of the said Buckeye No. 2.

All persons holding any adverse claims thereto are hereby required to present the same before this Office within sixty days from the first day of publishing hereof.

au9-2m T. B. McFARLAND, Register.

LEGAL.

SUMMONS.

IN DISTRICT COURT OF THE SIXteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Alpine.

R. E. HUNTER vs. SCHENECTADY SILVER MINING COMPANY, a Corporation.

Action brought in the District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the county of Alpine, and the complaint filed in said county of Alpine, in the office of the Clerk of said District Court, on this 14th day of June, A. D. 1875.

The People of the State of California, send Greeting to Schenectady Silver Mining Company, a Corporation, Defendant.

You are hereby required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named Plaintiff in the District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the said county of Alpine, and to answer the complaint filed therein, a copy of which accompanies this Summons) within ten days, (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this Summons—if served within this county; or, if served out of this county, but within this Judicial District, within twenty days; or if served out of said District, then, within forty days—or Judgment by default will be taken against you, according to the prayer of said complaint.

The said action is brought to obtain judgment against you for the sum of $2,339 60 gold coin, on the foreclosure of a certain lien filed by Plaintiff, and for a decree of the Court directing the sale of the premises described in Plaintiff's complaint, for the sum of $300, gold coin, Attorney's fees in this action, and for costs of suit, and such other and further relief as to the Court may seem meet and proper.

And you are hereby notified, that if you fail to appear and answer said complaint as above required, the said Plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief prayed in his complaint.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the District Court of the Sixteenth Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the county of Alpine, on this the 6th day of June, in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Eight Hundred and Seventy-six.

[L. S.] L. M. BUEL, Clerk.

In the District Court of the 16th Judicial District of the State of California, in and for the County of Alpine.

B. E. Hunter vs. Schenectady Silver Mining Company, a Corporation.

Upon reading and filing the affidavit of B. E. Hunter and it satisfactorily appearing therefrom to me, L. M. Buel, Court Commissioner of Alpine county, Cal., for the 16th Judicial District, that the Defendant, Schenectady Silver Mining Company and its agents, resides out of this State and cannot after due diligence be found therein, and it appearing from the affidavit aforesaid that a cause of action exists in this action in favor of the Plaintiff herein and against said Defendant and that said Defendant, Schenectady S[illegible] M. Co., is a proper and necessary party thereto, and it further appearing that a Summons has been duly issued out of said Court in this action, and that personal service of the same cannot be made upon said defendant for the reason hereinbefore named, and by the said affidavit made to appear,

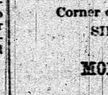
On motion of S. W. Griffith, Esq., Attorney for Plaintiff, it is ordered that service of the Summons in this action be made upon the Defendant by publication in the ALPINE CHRONICLE, a weekly newspaper printed and published in said Alpine county, and that such publication be made at least once a week for two months.

And it further, in a like manner, satisfactorily appearing to me that the place of business of said Defendant is known to be at the City of Schenectady, County of Schenectady, and State of New York, it is ordered that a copy of the Summons and a certified copy of the complaint in this suit be forthwith deposited in the Post Office, post paid, directed to said Defendant at its place of business.

Dated, June 8th, 1876. L. M. BUEL,
Court Commissioner 16th Jud. Court,
je10-2m Alpine Co., Cal.

S. W. GRIFFITH, Plaintiff's Atty.

MISCELLANEOUS



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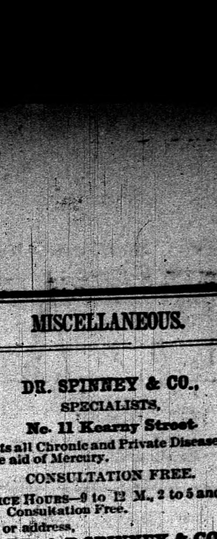

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[mh25-6m]

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$28,541,473 54.

Income in 1873	$7,771,419 66
Net Surplus in 1873	3,500,000 00
Paid Cash Dividends in 1873	1,798,788 00
Paid Death Losses in 1873	1,979,227 24
Paid Cash Dividends, to members only since organization	14,702,600 17
Paid Death claims since organization	15,980,605 83
Expense of management in 1873, 8.59-100 per cent.	

The Directors have ordered that hereafter dividends be paid to all entitled thereto on payment of the second premium; thus, those insuring in 1874 will receive a dividend in 1875, and older policy holders will receive two dividends in that year.

LEWIS C. GROVER, President
L. SPENCER GOBLE, Vice President.
EDWARD A. STRONG, Secretary.
BENJAMIN C. MILLER, Treasurer.

The following from the *Coast Review*, the only Insurance Journal on the Pacific Coast, is to the point:

"For faithful and economical management, the Mutual Benefit has a record equal to any Company in America. Its dividends paid to, gross premiums received, have been LARGER than those of any other Company for the past ten years, and its average ratio of expenses of management to income, since its organization, only amounts to 8 and 76-100 per cent. It is PURELY MUTUAL, dividing up the surplus annually with the policy-holders. It is a sound and reliable organization, under judicious management, and entitled to the full confidence and liberal patronage of the public."

ADVERTISE
IN
THE CHRONICLE.

THE CHRONICLE.

Saturday, Sept. 23, 1876.

County Official Press.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

SUDDEN DEATH.—About 11 o'clock on Thursday evening last, Robert Turner dropped dead in the dining-room of Ford's Hotel. Mr. Turner was an old resident of this county; a native of England; aged 45 years, and leaves a mother and sister in New Jersey. An inquest was held and the verdict rendered that the deceased died from "natural causes, supposed to be appoplexy." The funeral will take place to-morrow afternoon at two o'clock.

I X L MILL.—Within the next two weeks seventy tons of machinery will be shipped from the Vulcan Iron Works, San Francisco, for this mill, thirty-five having been shipped last Monday. A large force of mechanics from San Francisco will be on the ground on Monday next; quite a large amount of timber is on the ground, and grading will be finished on Saturday next.

PENNSYLVANIA.—On Monday last the Annual Meeting of this Company was held, and the old Board of Directors, Peter Olsen, Ole Nelson, Lewis Gullickson, John Sauquet, and Robert M. Folger, re elected. The Directors organized by the re-election of Peter Olsen, President; and Alex. C. Folger, Secretary and Treasurer.

THANKS.—Erich G Gaertner will accept thanks for a copy of his report on the Advance Mine. The report is elaborate, and embraces plats of topographical reconnoissance, and working plan. It is of great value to the stockholders.

RESTAURANT.—Within a few days. A. H. Stevens, of Diamond Valley, will remove to Silver Mountain and open a hotel and restaurant in the building known as "Brown's Hotel." Meals will be furnished at all hours.

REGISTER! REGISTER!!—Republicans are earnestly requested to call at this office and have their names placed on the Great Register. Should a stray Tildenite happen along his can go on.

MORNING STAR.—Last week, United States Deputy Mineral Surveyor Erich G. Gaertner surveyed this mine for a U. S. Patent.

OCCIDENT.—This mine was this week surveyed by U. S. Surveyor Gaertner for the purpose of applying for a U. S. patent.

MOUNTAIN.—This week this mine was surveyed by Mr. Gaertner for the purpose of reporting to the Directors and stockholders.

STRAIGHTENING.—The curve of the road at the I X L mill site is being straightened—a much needed improvement.

LADY FRANKLIN.—A contract has been awarded by this Company to H. C. Ginn for the furnishing of timbers, lagging, and cordwood.

BOARDING HOUSE.—The I X L Mill boarding house, under the management of Emmons Spencer, of Monitor, will be opened on Monday next.

EDUCATION LAWS.—Professor Ezra S. Carr, Superintendent of Public Instruction, will accept thanks for a bound copy of the School Law.

BREWERY.—N. Picquet, of the Monitor Brewery, contemplates the establishment of a brewery at Silver Mountain.

A party of 300 good cooks and 500 house girls, all English servants, visiting the Centennial, have been induced to settle in Richmond, Va., where steady employment is guaranteed.

The sale of the Old South Church at Boston for $400,000 has been perfected The building is to be used strictly as a historical museum.

DEATH.

TURNER.—In Silver Mountain, September 21 Robert Turner, a native of England, aged 45 years.

Funeral to-morrow, Sunday, afternoon at 2 o'clock.

HOW TO VANQUISH THE STOMACH'S TORMENTOR.

If the Enemy of mankind was permitted to exert his diabolical ingenuity in the invention of a new disease, he could scarcely devise one more worthy of his genius than dyspepsia.—The dyspeptic sufferer is tormented by symptoms resembling those of almost every known malady, and is often worried into monomania by these conflicting and perplexing manifestations. A favorable though absurd hallucination of the victim of chonic indigestion is that he or she has heart disease. Dyspepsia has often been pronounced incurable, but experience has shown that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will vanquish it, together with the constipation and bilious derangement which usually accompany it. Diseases of the kidneys and supposed rheumatic pains are also frequent concomitants of dyspepsia, but they, too, succumb to this benign remedial agent.

OUR WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 8, 1876.

A general view of the political situation is in order. In the State of New York the Democracy are in serious trouble. Seymour declines being the candidate for Governor positively, and the party is under the necessity of again calling together the convention which insisted upon nominating him. Discarding all speculations regarding the manner in which this was done—speculating as to who should be blamed and who not—the fact stands out prominent that the Democracy have experienced a loss of *prestige* from which it will be hard to recover. The people have a way of thinking over such a matter and of coming to a conclusion hard to unsettle by any sophistical mode of explanation. They believe that any party is in a bad way which permits just such an anomalous movement as occurred in the gathering at Saratoga, and all the arranging that may be done by a reassembling of the convention can never begin to repair the harm. Thus much for the condition of the Democracy in the Empire State, upon the vote of which a great deal is depending in November.

On the Republican side of the question, here comes Vermont with her election. True, this State is good for Republicanism all the time by a majority of seventeen or eighteen thousand. But an increase on this shows an aroused state of public sentiment as regards the choice of President. A considerably less majority could be fairly adduced as indicating apathy on the part of the dominant party. A greater can be claimed with equal certainty, as foreshadowing the earnestness of Republicans to maintain their ground in the country at large. A majority of twenty three or perhaps twenty-five thousand, therefore, is a signal gun of great import—meaning undoubted gains all along the Northern line in November for the Union sentiment, and creating a feeling of apprehension and dismay in the ranks of the opposition Especially will this be the case should Maine come along in less than a week and show that in another State also the feeling is fully aroused to manfully sustain the ascendancy of Republicanism. And further, should Indiana and Ohio, in October, follow in the footsteps of their Eastern predecessors, the Presidential question will be virtually settled and Hayes and Wheeler will walk over the track beyond question.

Here in Washington a good move has been made lately. In view of the fact that the boast has been thrown out, that the South would be a unit for the Democratic nominees, and of the further fact that this result is to be accomplished by terrorizing away from the polls the colored vote, the President and the Attorney-General have issued an order instructing U. S. Marshals respecting their duties. This admirable document shows that the law invests these officers with full authority to act, by themselves and deputies, in preserving the purity of the poll and in protecting the voter. Indeed, it goes further and says they must use all diligence to see that the thing is done, so that no complaint shall come up showing that wholesale or individual disenfranchisement has been permitted. That this will prove to be a salutary measure and a just one, no reasonable person can doubt. If the Government can not protect its citizens in the exercise of the voting privilege, where a ruler for the whole people is to be chosen, then we had better close up at once as a free people and go into the condition of anarchy and violence which has been so marked a feature of the South American republics. Had the position of Attorney General, at this time last year, been filled by a man like Judge Taft, we should not have been under the necessity of recording such a wicked and bloody state of affairs as marked the last election in Mississippi. The thugs and "banditti" which infest that State and practice open murder and secret assassination and house-burning to procure election results would have been squelched, and, by sustaining Governor Ames, that Commonwealth would have been saved from infamy.

Taken altogether, the outlook is promising and is growing brighter every day. The American people, as we verily believe, do not intend to invest with power that set of men who have been striving to tear down this fair fabric of Government under which we have lived for a century. The House, recently in session, gave us a foretaste of what we may expect, should the rebel element get control of the Executive, and of the immense patronage under his command. It was bad enough to hear the yell of this detestable crew on the battle field—disgraceful and humiliating to have it repeated in the Representative Chamber of the Nation, and now we should hang our heads in shame and deserve to wear the yoke, did we permit the long-haired and brutal acclaim to pervade our Capital on the 4th of March next. If, as a people, we are faithful to our Union-loving instincts—if, as in battle, we go upon the principle that those who help themselves will be helped—the day is many years away that will witness the inauguration of a Democratic Bourbon as the Chief Magistrate of this country.

Despite the best efforts of Mrs. Grundy our opponents agree on the Hamburg outrage any more than we can on ex-Governor Seymour's acceptance and refusal to run for Governor. Lamar, in his seat in the House, said that "this body of white men had, *without any authority of law*, put to death a number of black men while prisoners;" * * these white men had no right to deprive them of their personal liberty. He wished to say in his place that "no palliation could possibly be found for the outrage and barbarism." While the Democratic "reform" organ of Mississippi, the Jackson *Clarion*, cries out: "No impartial person can read the reports of the affair without approving the conduct of the whites." And while Ben. Hill is applauded all over the South for saying: "I tell you, my friends, there is no peace for this country until Radicalism is crushed; not only crushed, but despised; not only despised, but made infamous throughout America." And added: "Let one thing be distinctly understood, that if another war should come, we of the South will rally under the old flag of our fathers. It was always our flag. We were never faithless to it, and our enemies were never faithful to it." And while Col. Reynolds, at Buena Vista, Miss., announces, "Whoever eats the white man's meat must vote with the white man or refrain from voting at all," and "the immense audience greeted the sentiment with thundering applause;" and while a Mississippi "reform" club "Resolved that we pledge ourselves individually and collectively not to employ in any manner, for any purpose, directly or indirectly, any man, black or white, who casts his vote with the Republican party;" and while the Vicksburg *Monitor* announces: "We say that the negro as a voter and a citizen is a failure;" and while the Yazoo *Democrat* declares, "There is no Radical ticket in the field," "for the leaders dare not press their claims in this country," that Tammany politician jumps out of his box and reads from his letter of acceptance: "It is impossible that these evils should not react upon the prosperity of the whole country." "I should not fail to protect all citizens, whatever their former condition, in every political or personal right." Who lies? And while the "reformers" assert that "they have peace in Mississippi and Arkansas and Alabama," a hollow voice responds: "Yes! But it is the peace of the grave; lasting peace to the white or black man that dared advocate the principles of civil or religious liberty for which half a million died."

EPSILON.

Judge Dwinelle, of the Fifteenth District Court, San Francisco, has rendered a decision sustaining the validity of the so-called "Queue Ordinance" of that city. The Chinese complaint against the Sheriff states that the ordinance prescribes a cruel and unusual punishment; was directed solely against the Chinese, and that the Board of Supervisors have no power to add to the sentence of a court of justice. The Court decided that the ordinance applies to all the prisoners in the County Jail, and not to Chinamen alone; that it was not cruel and unusual, because it was an ordinary custom to cut the hair of prisoners in nearly every country in the civilized world; and that the Board of Supervisors have the power to make such regulations in the matter of prison rules, under which the ordinance comes, as they see fit.

EXPLOSION AT LATROBE—ONE MAN KILLED.—The boiler of an old switch engine on the Sacramento Valley Railroad exploded on the side track at Latrobe on Saturday last. Wm. Nichols, the engineer, John White, the fireman, were both blown some distance, but the fireman was unhurt, while the latter who was standing beside the locomotive, was badly scalded and died of his injuries the same evening.

The Republican State Convention of South Carolina has renominated the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Controller General, Treasurer and Secretary of State. R. B. Elliott (colored) is nominated for Attorney-General.

Extensive preparations are being made by the Italian residents of San Francisco to appropriately celebrate the anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, which occurs on the 12th of October.

Colonel M. P. Melan, a prominent Independent Democrat, has addressed a note to the Republican Committee, announcing his determination to take the stump for Hayes and Wheeler.

Secretary Bristow has gone to Indianapolis for the purpose of speaking in the interest of the Republican candidates.

The visit of the French Prince Imperial to this country has been postponed indefinitely.

The sanitary policy which suggested the establishment of public baths for the poor should dictate an appropriation for supplying GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP for the use of those bathers who are afflicted with cutaneous eruptions and

One of the robbers who took Wells, Fargo & Co.'s treasure box from the Latrobe stage, near Finn's ranch, on Monday last, was arrested by Constable Hopkins, assisted by Holland Wiley, about four miles above Hall's station, on the Nevada and Amador wagon road, on the 15th inst. and lodged in jail. He was the taller of the two and was identified by persons who were on the stage at the time of the robbery. He goes by the name of Gum Boot Charley," and is known to have put up a job some three or four years since to rob the Volcano and Jackson stage.

"And I further agree that I will resign my position and withdraw from said schools whenever requested by said Board of Education or the Supetintendent of said schools, and will ask for no reason why such request was made." Such an agreement is signed by every teacher in the public school of Cairo, Ill., the idea being to help discipline.

The State tax for the present year has been levied by the State Board of Equalization at 73 cents and 5 mills, divided as follows: General fund, 43 cents 9 mills; school fund, 23 cents 4 mills; interest and sinking fund, 6 cents 2 mills. The total valuation of property is $594,620,231.

Since the cyclone at Galveston in September last the whole island is being covered with the finest quality of Bermuda grass. As the sand hills on the beach form they will become matted with this grass and thereby become permanent sea walls.

Thomas Duffy, one of the Mollie Maguires charged with the murder of policeman Yost, has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. This is the ninth conviction in that organization.

QUARTERLY FINANCAL REPORT.

To the Hon. Board of Supervisors of Alpine County:—

The following Financial Report for the Quarter ending August 7th, 1876, is respectfully submitted

INCOME.

To Migratory Stock tax of 1875-76		$1,176 63
To Per. Prop. tax of 1875-76		1,403 07
To Liquor Licenses, 8 3d class		108 00
To Traders " 4		16 20
To Peddlers " 1		4 50
To Theater " 1		4 50
		$2,712 90

APPORTIONMENT.

By State Fund	$ 287 75
By General Fund	426 41
By Salary Fund	977 38
By Contingent Fund	342 09
By School Fund	336 21
By Building Fund	98 71
By Amador Fund	244 35
	2,712 90

CONDITION OF THE SEVERAL FUNDS:

STATE FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May 1 1876	$455 88	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	287 75	
	743 63	
By am't paid State	455 83	287 75

GENERAL FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May 1, 1876	$152 05	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	426 41	
	576 46	
By warrants redeemed to Aug. 7	319 26	250 20

SALARY FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May 1, 1876	$ 48 53	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7	977 38	
	1,025 91	
By warrants redeemed to Aug. 7	991 18	34 73

CONTINGENT FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May. 1, 1876	$1,658 81	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	342 09	
	2,000 90	
By warrants redeemed to Aug. 7	223 74	1777 16

BUILDING FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May 1, 1876	752 94	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	98 71	
	851 65	
By warrants redeemed	144 75	706 90

SCHOOL FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May. 1, 1876	$1,916 99	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	336 21	
	2,253 20	
By warrants redeemed	767 19	1,486 01

AMADOR FUND.

To Bal. in Fund May 1, 1876	194 67	
To am't paid in to Aug. 7, 1876	244 35	
	439 02	
By warrants redeemed	194 67	244 35
		$4,796 10

Dated Markleeville, Aug. 7, 1876.

L. M. BUEL,
County Auditor
THOS. W. LEGGET,
County Treasurer.

MEDICAL.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.

A prominent New York physician lately complained to DUNDAS DICK & CO, about their SANDALWOOD OIL CAPSULES, stating that sometimes they cured miraculously, but that a patient of his had taken them without effect. On being informed that several imitations were sold, he inquired and found his patient *had not been taking* DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S.

What happened to this physician may have happened to others, and DUNDAS DICK & CO take this method of protecting *physicians, druggists* and *themselves*, and preventing OIL OF SANDALWOOD from coming into disrepute.

PHYSICIANS who once prescribe the Capsules will continue to do so, for they contain the pure Oil in the best and cheapest form.

DUNDAS DICK & CO. use more OIL OF SANDALWOOD than all the Wholesale and Retail Druggists and Perfumers in the United States combined, and this the sole reason why the pure Oil is sold cheaper in their Capsules than in any other form.

OIL OF SANDALWOOD is fast superseding every other remedy, sixty Capsules only being required to insure a safe and certain cure in six or eight days. From no other medicine can this result be had.

DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES solve the problem, long considered by eminent physicians, of how to avoid the nausea and disgust experienced in swallowing, which are well known to detract from, if not destroy, the good effects of many valuable remedies.

Soft Capsules are put up in tin-foil and neat boxes, thirty in each, and are the only Capsules prescribed by physicians.

TASTELESS MEDICINES.—Castor Oil and many other nauseous medicines can be taken easily and safely in DUNDAS DICK & CO.'S SOFT CAPSULES. NO TASTE. NO SMELL.

☞ These were the only Capsules admitted to the Great Paris Exposition.

[illegible] street, N. Y.

SEWING MACHINES.

14,878 FLORENCE SEWING Machines were sold on the Pacific Coast from the Agency at San Francisco, previous to August 1, 1875.

If there is a Florence Machine within one thousand miles of San Francisco not working well and giving entire satisfaction, I will, if informed of it, fix it without expense to the owner, and will pay the freight both ways.

2,258 FLORENCE MACHINES were sold on the Pacific Coast in 1874—the largest number of Family Sewing Machines ever sold here in a single year, of any kind.

SAMUEL [illegible], Agent,
No. 19 New Montgomery street.
Grand Hotel Building, S. F.
a11-1y

CAPITAL WOOLEN MILLS

ARE MANUFACTURING

BLANKETS, CASSIMERES,
Check, White Blue and Scarlet
FLANNELS.
ETC., ETC.
ALSO, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF FLANNEL
Overshirts and Underwear,

To which they invite the attention of th Trade.

CASSIMERE SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

DEPOT,
No. 219 J Street, SACRAMENTO, o14-1f

CHROMOS. HEADQUARTERS FOR FOREIGN AND AMERICAN CHROMOS. Dealers, Agents, Trunk and Boxmakers, Newspaper Publishers and Tea Stores, will find a complete supply. Our new and brilliant specialities are unequaled. Our 9x11 Mounted Chromos outsell anything in the market. Twelve samples for $1 00; one hundred for $6 00. Illustrated Catalogue free. J. LATHAM & CO., 419 Washington St., Boston, Mass. P. O. Box 2154. o9

1876. D. W. EARL. 1876

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Nos. 109 and 111 Front street.....Sacramento.
Railroad Depot.....Reno.
Railroad Depot.....Battle Mountain.
Railroad Depot.....Carson

Goods forwarded to all parts of the United States and Territories.

Shippers may relay upon having their goods forwarded at the lowest rates, with dispatch, and by the most favorable routes. m14-1f

JAMES MUNSELL, JR.,
GENERAL INSURANCE BROKER.

LIFE, FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE
PROMPTLY EFFECTED.

No. 224 Sansome street,
Corner of California, over the Bank of British Columbia.
SAN FRANCISCO.

Persons living in the Interior can secure insurance upon their property or lives through this Agency by correspondence. Upon request of parties desiring to effect insurance on their lives or property, we will forward by mail the necessary blanks to be executed by them, with full instructions regarding the same, which will enable us to *place or effect* their insurance in any first-class Company they may select. ja23-1f

DAVID STEPHENSON.
Saloon and Hall,
MONITOR.

The BAR is supplied with all that is required in a first-class saloon.

☞ The SPACIOUS HALL will be let on reasonable terms. s7-1f

$12 a day at home. Agents wanted. Outfit and terms free. TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. mh18-1y

J. T. GRIFFITTS & CO.,
(Successors to Deuel, Griffits & Co.)
249 J Street, between 8th and 9th,
SACRAMENTO
DEALERS IN
STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS.
DRESS GOODS, ETC.,

☞ Orders from the Country solicited. Samples of Goods, with prices, sent Free upon application. 22s1f

$5 to $20 per day at home. Samples worth $1 free. STINSON & Co., Portland, Maine. mh18-1y

SEND 25 cts. to G. P. ROWELL & CO., New York, for Pamphlet of 100 pages, containing list of 3,000 newspapers, and estimates showing cost of advertising. mh18-1y

TWO MONTHS FREE!!
THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE,
"The Leading American Newspaper."

On receipt of $2 and this advertisement, THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE will be sent, postage paid, to any address until December 31, 1876, or for $12 50, six copies; for $22, eleven; for thirty-one. Address,

MISCELLANEOUS.

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Corner of Main and Sixth sts

SILVER MOUNTAIN,

His Stock comprises the

THE BEST OF

PROVISION,

GROCERIES,

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Builders, Hardware,

Powder, Shot, and Caps, Nails,

Wooden Ware,

Kitchen Furniture,

House Furnishing Articles,

Patent Medicines,

Oils,

Crockery,

Lamps, Wickings, and Chimneys,

Confectionery,

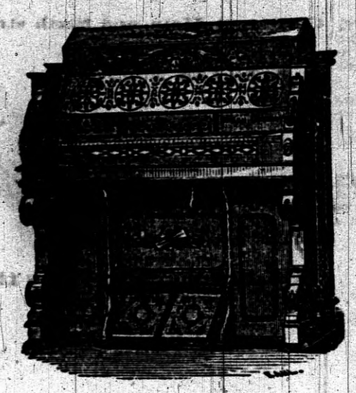
Etc., etc.

THE CHRONICLE.

CLOUGH & WARREN ORGAN CO.'S

Improved

CABINET ORGANS



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ORGANS,

FITTED WITH THE NEWLY INVENTED

Scribner's Patent Qualifying Tubes,

An invention having a most important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instruments, by means of which the quantity o. Volume of tone is very largely increased, and he quality of tone rendered

Equal to that of the Best Pipe Organs of the Same Capacity.

re-eminent for Purity of Tone!

Every Instrument fully Warranted.

Our celebrated "Vo eleste," "Vox Humana," "Wilcox Patent," "Octave Coupler," the charming "Cello" or "Clarionet" Stops, "Gems Horn," "Cremona," "Vox Angelet," "Viola Etheria" and

All the late improvements

Can be obtained only in these Organs.

Fifty Different Styles,
For the Parlor and Church.
The Best Material and Workmanship,
Quality and Volume of tone Unequalled.

Prices, $50 to $500.

Factory and Warerooms, Cor. 6th & Congress streets,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

[Established in 1850] AGENTS WANTED EVERY COUNTY.

Address Clough & Warren Organ Co.'
Detroit, Michigan.

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THE

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Is prepared to furnish

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The Lowest Prices.

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Bills Etc.,

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BARNES' SCROLL SAW.
FOOT OR STEAM POWER.
Warranted to Cut 3 Inch Stuff 1 Foot per Minute.
Send for Circular.
PRICE, $30 00.

OSBORN & ALEXANDER,
624 MARKET STREET, opp. PALACE HOTEL. San Francisco
The Great Mechanics' Tool Store of the Pacific Coast.

JOHN MCNEILL, *Sacramento.* L. S. ADAMS, *San Francisco.*

ADAMS, McNEILL & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

NO. 93 FRONT STREET, COR. L.,

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DEALERS IN

California Produce,

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of

SANTA CRUZ.

A LARGE VSSORTMENT OF ALL GRADES, both BLASTING und SPORTING POWDER, constantly on hand for sale at San Francisco prices, adding freight.

Particular attention given to packing goods for the country. We are in daily receipt of goods (not produced in California) via Central Pacific Railroad from Boston, New York, Cincinnati and Chicago. d26-tf

MEDICAL.

YOUNG MEN

Who may be suffering from the effect of youthful follies or indiscretions, will do well to avail themselves of this, the greatest boon ever laid at the alter of suffering humanity. DR. SPINNEY will guarantee to forfeit $500 for every case of seminal weakness, or private disease of any kind or character which he undertakes and fails to cure. He would, therefore, say to the unfortunate sufferer who may read this notice, that you are treading on dangerous grouud when you longer delay in seeking the proper remedy for your complaint. You may be in the first stage; remember you are approaching the last. If you are bordering on the last, and are suffering some or all of its ill effects, remember that if you persist in procrastination, the time must come when the most skillful physician can render no assistance; when the door of hope will be closed against you; when no angel of mercy can bring you relief. In no case has the Doctor failed of success.—Then let not despair work upon your imagination, but avail yourself of the beneficial results of his treatment before your case is beyond medical skill, or before grim death hurries you to a premature grave. Full course of treatment $25 00. Send money by Post Office order or Express with full description of case C. O. D., or Address,

DR. A. B. SPINNEY,
s18-1y No. 11 Kearny street, San Francisco

SEWING MACHINES.

OVER 200,000

WEED

SEWING MACHINES

ALREADY SOLD.

HIGHEST HONORS

AWARDED TO THE

WEED SEWING MACHINE

AT THE

Vienna Exposition 1873.

GRAND MEDAL OF PROGRESS!

GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT!

AND, TO CAP THE CLIMAX, THE

GRAND MEDAL OF HONOR

To MR. GEO. A. FAIRFIELD, the Inventor and Superintendent of the Company's works, as CO-OPERATOR for

VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS.

A. MEAD & CO.,

General Agents for the Pacific Coast. Office—152 New Montgomery street, SAN FRANCISCO. o1-tf

To Millmen and Machinists.

TYPE METAL.

Quantities to suit can be had on application to Chronicle Office.

SHERMAN & HYDE'S COLUMN.

WEBER PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Never before in the history of piano forte manufacture has an instrument risen so rapidly in popular favor.

Its intrinsic merit and decided superiority over all others has caused every musician and artist of note to adopt and recommend it.

Nilsson says, "I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments."

Miss Kellogg says, "Your Pianos are my choice for the concert room and my own house."

Lucca says, "Your uprights are extraordinary instruments, and deserve their great popularity."

Patti says, "I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all."

Strauss says, "Your Pianos astonish me. I have never seen any Pianos which equal yours."

Wehli says, "Madame Parepa called your Pianos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival."

SHERMAN & HYDE.

Corner of Kearny and Sutter Sts.
SAN FRANCISCO.

PACIFIC COAST AGENTS

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WEBER PIANO

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Wholesale and Retail

DEALERS IN

SHEET MUSIC, MUSIC BOOKS,

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SHERMAN & HYDE PIANO

Has Four Round Corners, Elegant Case, Grand Scale, Full Agraffe, Is First-class, and Fully Warrented for Ten years, Square or Upright, $450.

THE STEDMAN PIANO

Is 7 1-3 Octaves, Handsome Mouldings on top and bottom of case, Agraffe Treble, Carved Legs and Lyre, and is the Best Piano for the Price, $350.

For Elegance of Case, Richness and Variety of Tone, Delicacy of Action and Durability,

THE STANDARD EXCELS ALL OTHERS

ORGAN

For Illustrated catalogues, or any article in the Music Trade, Address,

SHERMAN & HYDE.

Cor. Kearny and Sutter Sts., San Francisco.
jo10

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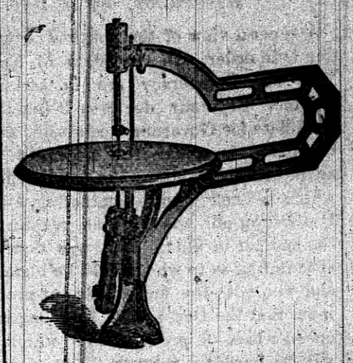
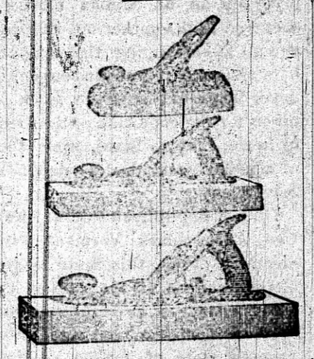


MECHANICS, ATTENTION!



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SAWS.

"Desideratum."

Every Saw Fully Warranted.

ALL SAWS WHICH DO NOT PROVE SATisfactory exchanged for others of the DESIDERATUM brand or DISSTON'S Saws, at option of purchaser. Call and see them at

OSBORN & ALEXANDER'S.

THE BEST GROUND AND BEST HUNG SAW IN THE MARKET.

MANUFACTURED FOR AND FOR SALE EXCLUSIVELY BY

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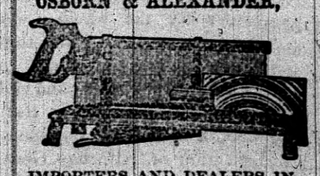

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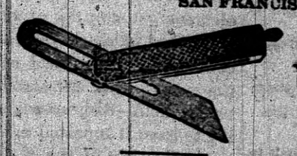
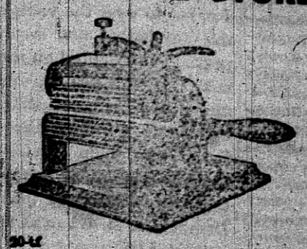
624 Market Street,

Opposite Palace Hotel,
SAN FRANCISCO,



THE WHITE STORE.



20-tf

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

J. W. HAINES'

STAGE LINE

from

SILVER MOUNTAIN

to

CARSON CITY.

VIA

BULLIONA, MONITOR, MARKLEEVILLE WOODFORD'S FREDERICKSBURG, SHERIDAN AND GENOA.

Leaves Silver Mountain every Tuesday Thursday, and Saturday mornings, and Carson every Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.

☞ FAST FREIGHT to our care promptly delivered.

J. W. HAINES.

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ON AND AFTER FEBRUARY 8, 1875,

THROUGH PASSENGER TRAINS

For RENO, connecting with Eastern and Western bound Passenger Trains of the C. P. R. R.,

WILL LEAVE

Virginia City Station.....at 8:00 P. M.
Gold Hill.....at 8:12 P. M.
Carson City.....at 9:45 P. M.
Arrive at Reno.....at 11 20 A. M.

WILL LEAVE

Reno.....at 3:00 A. M.
Gold Hill.....at 6:05 A. M.
Arriving at Virginia City....at 6:15 A. M.

Local Passenger Trains

LEAVE

VIRGINIA CITY

FOR CARSON CITY AT

7:45 A. M., 12 M., and 3:45 P. M.

LEAVE

CARSON CITY

FOR VIRGINIA CITY AT

8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M.

Freight and Accommodation Trains

Leave Virginia City for Reno at 7:45 A. M and 3:45 P. M, and will leave Reno for Virginia City at 7.30 A. M. 12.45 P. M. and 5.00 P. M.

Freight Trains

Leave Virginia City DAILY at 5.35 A. M., 7.45 A. M., 9.05 A. M., 12 M., 1.30 P. M., 3.45 P. M., 5.30 P. M. and 7 P. M.

Leave Carson City DAILY at 6 A. M., 8 A. M., 9.15 A. M., 12 M., 1.45 P. M., 4 P. M., 4.30 P. M., and 7.30 P. M.

At Virginia, Gold Hill and Carson offices, Through Tickets can be obtained to San Francisco, Ogden, and intermediate points on the C. P. R. R.

Through tickets can be procured at the Company's office, Virginia and Carson for all Eastern cities.

H. M. YERINGTON,
General Superintendent.

n23-tf

CENTENNIAL.

1776. 1876.

PROCLAMATION.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.

THE POPULAR ROUTE OVERLAND.

Passengers for Chicago, Niagara Falls, Pittsburg, Philadelphia, Montreal, Quebec, New York, Boston, or any point East, should buy their

TRANSCONTINENTAL TICKETS
Via the Pioneer Route,
—THE—
CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
THIS IS THE BEST ROUTE EAST.

Its Track is of STEEL RAILS, and on it has been made the FASTEST time that has ever been MADE in this country, by this route passengers for points east of Chicago have choice of the following lines from Chicago:

BY THE PITTSBURG, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILWAYS:

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Palace Cars through to Philadelphia and New York on each train.

1 THROUGH TRAIN, with Pullman Palace Cars to Baltimore and Washington.

BY THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY AND CONNECTIONS (NEW YORK CENTRAL AND ERIE RAILROADS):

3 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Palace Drawing Room and Silver Palace Sleeping Cars through to New York.

BY THE MICHIGAN CENTRAL, GRAND TRUNK, GREAT WESTERN AND ERIE AND NEW YORK CENTRAL RAILWAYS:

3 THROUGH TRAINS, with Pullman Palace Drawing Room and Sleeping Cars through to New York, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Rochester or New York city.

BY BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD:

2 THROUGH TRAINS DAILY, with Pullman Palace Cars for Newark, Zanesville, Wheeling, Washington and Baltimore, without change.

This is the SHORTEST, BEST and only line running Pullman celebrated PALACE SLEEPING CARS AND COACHES, connecting with Union Pacific Railroad at OMAHA and from the WEST, via Grand Junction, Marshall, Cedar Rapids, Clinton, Sterling and Dixon, for CHICAGO AND THE EAST.

This popular route is unsurpassed for Speed, Comfort and Safety. The smooth, well-ballasted and perfect tract of steel rails, the celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars, the perfect Telegraph System of moving trains, the regularity with which they run, the admirable arrangement for running through cars to Chicago from all points West, secure to passengers all the comforts in modern Railway Traveling. No changes of Cars and no delays at Ferries.

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W. H. STENNETT,
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A CENTENNIAL FOURTH OF JULY DEMOCRATIC CELEBRATION.

The Massacre of Six Colored Citizens

OF THE UNITED STATES, AT HAMBURGH, S. C., ON JULY 4th, 1876.

Debate on the Hamburgh Massacre, in the U. S. House of Representatives, July 15th and 18th, 1876.

The House of Representatives being in committee of the whole on the bill for the protection by United States troops of the Texas frontier:

Mr. SMALLS. I offer the amendment which I send to the desk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Add to the first section the following:

Provided, That no troops for the purposes named in this section shall be drawn from the State of South Carolina so long as the militia of that State peaceably assembled are assaulted, disarmed, and taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading that State from the State of Georgia.

Mr. SMALLS. I hope the House will adopt that proviso as an amendment to the bill. As I have only five minutes I send to the desk a letter published in one of the newspapers here from an eye-witness of the massacre at Hamburg, and I ask the Clerk to read it.

The Clerk read as follows:

The origin of the difficulty, as I learn from the best and most reliable authority, is as follows: On the Fourth of July the colored people of the town were engaged in celebrating the day, and part of the celebration consisted in the parade of the colored militia company. After marching through the principal streets of the town, the company came to a halt across one of the roads leading out of town. While resting there two white men drove up in a buggy, and with curses ordered the men to break ranks and let them pass through. The captain of the company replied that there was plenty of room on either side of the company, and they could pass that way. The white men continued cursing and refused to turn out. So the captain of the militia, to avoid difficulty, ordered his men to break ranks and permit the buggy to pass through.

Mr. SCHLEICHER. I rise to a point of order. I wish to know if this proposition is germane to the bill.

Several MEMBERS. Too late.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair desires to say that it strikes him as being as germane as other propositions which have been generally entertained to make it allowable.

The Clerk continued reading of the letter, as follows:

The order was obeyed, and the white men went on their way uttering threats. The next day a colored trial justice issued processes against the officers of the company, based on the complaint of the two white men, citing the officers to appear and answer to a charge of obstructing a public highway. They obeyed the writs, and after a slight examination the justice adjourned the trial to Saturday, the 8th instant. On that day, at an early hour, the town commenced to fill up with white men, armed to the teeth with repeating rifles and revolvers. The colored people had no idea of the bloody tradegy which was soon to take place, and consequently made no preparations to resist an attack, and were almost defenceless.

Late in the afternoon Gen. M. C. Butler, one of the most malignant of the unreconstructed rebels, rode into the town, accompanied by a score of well-armed white men, and stated to the leading colored men that he came for the purpose of prosecuting the case on the part of the two white men, and he demanded that the militia company should give up their arms and also surrender their officers.

This demand the militia was ready to comply with for the purpose of avoiding a difficulty if General Butler would guarantee them entire safety from molestation by the crowd of white desperadoes. This Butler refused to do, and persisted in his demand for the surrender of the guns and the officers, and threatened that if the surrender was not immediately made he would take the guns and officers by force of arms. This threat aroused the militia company to a realizing sense of their impending danger, and they at once repaired to a large brick building, some two hundred yards from the river, used by them as an armory, and there took refuge. They numbered in all about forty men and had a very small quantity of ammunition. During this time, while the militia were taking refuge in their armory the white desperadoes were coming into the town in large numbers, not only from the adjacent county of Edgefield, but also from the city of Augusta, Georgia, until they numbered over fifteen hundred well-armed and ruffianly men, who were under the immediate command and direction of the ex-rebel chief M. C. Butler. After the entire force had arrived, the building where the militia had taken refuge was entirely surrounded and a brisk fire opened upon it. This fire was kept up for some two hours, when, finding that the militia could not be dislodged by small arms, a messenger was sent to Augusta for artillery. During all this time not a shot had been fired by the militiamen. The artillery arrived and was posted on the bank of the river and opened fire on the building with grape and canister.

The militia now realized that it was necessary to evacuate the armory at once. They proceeded to do so, getting out of a back window into a cornfield. They were soon discovered by the ruffians, and a rush was made for them. Fortunately, by hiding and hard [illegible]ng, a portion of the command escaped, but twenty-one were captured by the bushwhackers and taken immediately to a [illegible] near the railroad station.

Here a quasi drum-head court-martial was organized by the blood-hunters, and the last scene of the horrible drama began. It must now be remembered that not one of the twenty-one colored men had a pistol or gun about them. The moment they were captured their arms were taken from them, and they were absolutely defenceless. The orderly sergeant of the militia company was ordered to call the roll, and the first name called out to be shot in cold blood was Allan T. Attaway, the first lieutenant of the company, and holding the position of county commissioners of Aiken county, in which county Hamburg is situated. He pleaded for his life, as only one in his position could plead, but his pleadings were met with curses and blows, and he was taken from the sight of his comrades, and a file of twelve men fired upon him. He was penetrated by four balls, one entering the brain and the other three the lower portion of his body. He was instantly killed, and after he was dead the brutes in human shape struck him over the head with their guns and stabbed him in the face with their bayonets. Three other men were treated in the same brutal manner. The fifth man when taken out made a dash for his life, and luckily escaped with a slight wound in his leg.

In another portion of the town the chief of police, a colored man named James Cook, was taken from his house, and while begging for his life brutally murdered. Not satisfied with this the inhuman fiends beat him over the head with their muskets and cut out his tongue.

Another colored man, one of the marshals of the town, surrendered and was immediately shot through the body and mortally wounded. He has since died. So far as I have been able to learn only one white man was killed. It will thus be seen that six colored men were brutally murdered and one wounded, while on the side of the whites only one man was killed.

After this holocaust of blood was over the desperadoes in large bodies entered the houses of most of the prominent colored men of the town and completely gutted them. They stole all they possibly could, and what they could not steal they destroyed. Furniture was smashed, books torn to pieces, pictures cut from their frames, and everything that could be destroyed was given up to the demon of destruction. Such scenes my eyes have never before witnessed, and the distress and suffering among the poor colored people was heartrending to behold. The town is desolate, and the inhabitants have taken refuge in Aiken, Columbia, and other points. The civil authorities are powerless or too negligent to do anything, and peace and order cannot be preserved unless United States troops are sent to this point at once.

The scenes during the massacre were fearful to behold—the moon shining down upon the horrid scene, lighting up the whole with a ghastly light; the popping of the small arms; the screams of frightened women and terrified children; the loud reports from the artillery, all tended to make a scene terrible and more than fearful to behold. And now what was the provocation given for this hellish slaughter? The answer is, nothing. Legally the militia had the right of way over the public road. The day was the nation's holiday. The militia had a perfect right to parade, and vehicles of all kinds were required to keep out of their way, and not interfere with their marching. Again, General Butler had not the shadow of a right to demand the arms of the militia. They were organized under the constitution and laws of the State, and were part and parcel of the armed force of the Commonwealth. No private citizen had the slightest right to molest them. Such molestation was a direct blow at the power and authority of the State. It was a revolutionary step, and should be thus punished.

Are the Southern colored citizens to be protected, or are they to be left at the mercy of such ruffians as massacred the poor men of Hamburgh? The murdered Attaway was a man of considerable prominence in the Republican party of the county. He was a law-abiding citizen, held a responsible office, and was well thought of by many people. The other murdered men were good citizens and have never been known to infringe the law. The whole affair was a well and secretly planned scheme to destroy all of the leading Republicans of the county of Aiken living in Hamburgh. M. C. Butler, who lost a leg while fighting in the ranks of the rebels, and who is to-day the bitterest of Ku-Klux Democrats, was the instigator of the whole affair and the blood-thirsty leader of the massacre. He boasted in Hamburgh during the fight that that was only the beginning; that the end would not be until after the elections in November. Such a man should be dealt with without pity or without hesitation. The United States Government is not powerless, and surely she will not be silent in an emergency like this, the parallel of which pen cannot describe. In this Centennial year, will she stand idly by and see her soil stained with the blood of defenseless citizens, and witness the bitter tears of women and children falling upon the murdered bodies of their loved ones? God forbid that such an attitude will be assumed toward the colored people of the South by the "best Government the world ever saw." Something must be done, and that quickly, or South Carolina will shed tears of blood and her limbs be shackled by Democratic chains.

What I have written in this letter are facts which I vouch for entirely, and are not distorted in any degree. It is a "plain, unvarnished" narration of painful and horrible truths.

Mr. HILL. Read the name attached to the letter.

The CHAIRMAN. The Chair understands there is no name given

Mr. HILL. Who is the author of the letter?

Mr. GUNTER. I call for the date of that paper and the name attached.

Mr. CONGER. I believe my time has not expired.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has not expired.

Mr. DOUGLASS. I call for the reading of the name of the author of the letter.

Mr. CONGER. I claim the floor for the balance of my time.

Mr. COCHRANE. Before this matter is concluded, I desire to know whether there is any name attached to that communication.

The CHAIRMAN. The Clerk informs the Chair that there is only a *non de plume* attached.

Mr. COCHRANE. I understand that the name attached to that communication is erased. I ask the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Smalls] whether he erased the name?

Mr. CONGER. I hope that all this will not be taken out of my time.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Conger] has five full minutes of sixty seconds each.

Mr. CONGER. Then I yield five minutes to the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. Smalls.]

Mr. SMALLS. This is a letter written by a gentleman who was an eye-witness of this transaction to me, and I, sir, had that letter published in the paper. I am responsible for the name.

Mr. COCHRANE. Whose name is it? Who wrote that letter?

Mr. SMALLS. I will say to the gentleman if he is desirous that the name shall be given in order to have another negro killed, he will get it from me. (Applause.)

Mr. JONES, of Kentucky. I ask the gentleman from Michigan [Mr. Conger] to yield me two minutes.

Mr. CONGER. I have already yielded five to the gentleman from South Carolina. [Mr. Smalls.]

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from South Carolina wish to occupy the rest of the five minutes?

Mr. SMALLS. I do not.

Mr. CONGER. Then I resume the floor.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan has three and a half minutes of his time remaining.

Mr. CONGER. When an amendment was before the committee to increase the regiments without any reference to the action of the House in reducing the army, I made a suggestion to the House that the proposition would draw from other cavalry regiments a large portion of their quotas and leave them with a very diminished number of men. The amendment that is offered here is a very simple and a very proper one, and in accordance with the amendment which was last under consideration. It is that, in portions of the United States, where the lives and property of the citizens are alleged to be invaded, where it is alleged that property is taken and life taken by riotous men, in regions of country where troops are as necessary to protect them as they are necessary to protect our citizens on the borders of Texas, notwithstanding this resolution which we propose to pass, troops shall not be taken from those regions where their presence is equally necessary for the protection of the life of the citizen and the protection of his property.

I venture to say there is no man on this floor that dare rise in the presence of the American people to oppose this amendment, and I challenge any man to it; not alone on account of the statements in that communication, of the truth or falsity of which I do not now speak, but from the common knowledge which every one has of the events in the State of South Carolina. From facts universally acknowledged I venture to say that the same spirit which will induce every member of this committee and every member of this Congress to raise his voice and his hand in defense and protection of the citizens of the country, would palsy the hand that would be raised to oppose the extention of that protection to one portion of the United States where the same necessity for protection exists.

Sir, I believe that the cutting down of the army was the result of a determination on the part of some men somewhere to prevent troops being sent into States where lawless men take the lives of peaceable citizens. I just charge, that as the attempt inaugurated in this House and carried out. I regret to say, with the assent of men who never ought to have given it their assent.

Mr. MILLIKEN: I would ask the gentleman if he has any member in his eye or in his mind whom he pictures as that man?

Mr. CONGER. I charge that the natural and inevitable result of that reduction must be to leave the army so small that with the Indian war upon our hands and the necessity of protecting the Texas border, there would be no forces to be sent into other portions of our country where the presence an army is eminently desirable and necessary.

(Here the hammer fell.)

Mr. COX. Mr. Chairman, I understand that this town of Hamburgh is immediately opposite Augusta, in the State of Georgia, across the river. The town of Hamburgh is mostly made up of a colored population. It has a colored magistrate or intendant.

It has moreover a colored militia company. This trouble occurred in the first place, as I understand authentically, by the killing of a white man. That was the beginning of it.

Afterward the negroes intrenched themselves in a house and they were driven out from it. The gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hartridge] has a letter, which he will read here, and which will explain the whole matter. It is from a gentleman who has been inculpated on the other side. I do not take the statement which has been read as absolute verity. It has no name attached to it. It is indorsed, indeed, by the member from South Carolina opposite as being authentic; but who indorses the gentleman? (Cries of "O! oh!" from the Republican side of the House.)

Mr. RAINEY. A large constituency do.

Mr. SMALLS. A majority of 13,000.

Mr. COX. Thirteen thousand people may indorse the gentleman, yet he comes here with all the prejudice belonging to his race, and he will admit that himself.

Mr. SMALLS. No, sir, I will not admit it.

Mr. COX. Now wait until I get through. These gentlemen from South Carolina have read a statement which is anonymous, and they ask legislation based upon it. And then the gentleman from Michigan rises here and challenges every member in this House to vote against that proposition if he dare, because of the condition of the army. Sir, it becomes us not only to inquire into the basis of the letter which has been read here, but into the basis of the statement of the gentleman who indorsed it. Now, I do not impugn the gentleman's veracity at all when I say that he may speak from hearsay and that, not having been on the ground himself, he may have had partial accounts of the subject. Does he understand me? And if so, why this unnecessary clap-trap on the other side of the House?

Now, the gentleman from Michigan has another motive. This letter was intended to be shaken into the face of the House for political and bad party purposes, for the gentleman knows that in the distribution of the army there is strength enough in the South to protect every one to whom protection in the South is due.

Mr. HILL. The Hamburgh riot was got up for that express purpose.

Mr. COX. I have no doubt of it. The State of Georgia is not touched by this matter, but is entirely innocent in regard to it.

Mr. HAINES rose.

Mr. COX. The gentleman must wait until I get through. The State of South Carolina is to-day a Republican State and the worst governed State in the Union; it is bad all around; bad at its borders; bad in its heart; bad on the sea-coast; bad in Edgefield county; everywhere rotten to the core, as your own party papers have said. Give South Carolina a Democratic government and fair play, as has been the case in Tennessee, Virginia, and other States which have been rescued from mal-administration, and you will see that every man, black and white, will be cared for under the law.

Mr. GARFIELD (in his seat.) As they were at Hamburgh.

Mr. JONES, of Ky. Sir, as far as M. C. Butler is concerned, to call him a Ku Klux would be an insult to the most honorable blood in America. I have known his family all my life. They have been in every war of this country from the Revolution down. They have been distinguished soldiers, heroes and statesmen, as he is one to-day. He was a gallant and brilliant officer in the confederate army from the firing of the first gun of the war to the last; and when the war ended he surrendered like a soldier and a hero, and he has behaved himself like a soldier and a hero ever since. He was one of six or seven brothers who went to the front, and I believe but three survived the conflict. In addition to the noble Butler blood which runs through his veins, he inherits through his venerated mother, whom I well knew, the blood of the gallant Commodore Perry, of Lake Erie fame. He has been eminently conservative and loyal ever since he surrendered his sword.

Why, sir, the conservative party in South Carolina five years ago sent here to have his disabilities removed. They were removed at my instance; and they run him for lieutenant-governor upon the conservative ticket with R. B. Carpenter, who went from Kentucky into South Carolina, and who was always a most loyal Union man.

Mr. BUCKNER rose.

Mr. JONES, of Ky. I will not allow myself to be interrupted. Sir, if there be a man in the Union whom we can recognize as the proud chevalier—*sans peur et sans reproche*—it is M. C. Butler, of South Carolina.

I repeat, that I have known him from boyhood. I knew his father and all his great uncles—all distinguished and honorable men. What is stated in that letter is literally true. I would vouch for M. C. Butler the wide world over.

Mr. RAINEY. No member on this floor can deprecate more than myself the opening of this discussion. I had anticipated that when this Congress met its action would be such as to exercise a salutary effect upon the entire Democratic party of the country; that it would close its deliberations without agitating these questions affecting the lives and liberties of American citizens. But it appears to me that so long as the negro has a vote in this country, so long as he has a voice in this government, it is necessary that he should on every proper occasion appeal to the country in behalf of those rights.

Sir, I regret as much as any man here that outbreak at Hamburgh. I regret that the proceeding was measurably countenanced by a cavalier who has descended from noble stock—the very best that peopled the soil of Carolina. When I make this assertion I am not influenced by any partisan prejudice; I do not speak from hearsay or mere conjecture. I am sustained in what I say by the Democratic papers of South Carolina. I have in my hands the News and Courier, the leading Democratic paper of the State, which contains an article from the Augusta Chronicle and Constitutionalist, stating the very fact that General Butler went from Hamburgh into Augusta, saw young men over there and said to them: "Things over in Hamburgh look equally; young men, we may want you over there this evening; get yourselves in readiness." The editor of this Democratic paper, published in the city of Augusta, says that General Butler made use of that expression, and that those young men, fully armed and to the number of two or three hundred, went over there.

And, sir, what are we to say of brave white men who fought in the confederate army coming out in armed force to capture and subjugate forty defenseless negroes collected in a building where they could defend themselves? These men said they were willing to surrender the few arms they had, but not until General Butler, or some one else high in authority, should give them assurance that their property, their liberty and their lives would be secure. Did they exact from General Butler any more than is accorded to them by the Constitution? I ask whether they had not as much right to bear arms as General Butler, or anybody else? Had they menaced or threatened any one while engaged in that parade on the Fourth of July? No, sir; the whole trouble arose because a few men, inflamed with whisky, and with a determination to subdue the negro in the South, told them with threats that they must stand from across the road so that these men might be enabled to drive by unmolested.

Why, sir, just think of it! What would be thought if here in Washington City, when a military company was parading on the Fourth of July, two men should come up in a buggy and demand of the officers that the company should get out of the way, and if they did not should at once set to work and murder the men of that military company? I ask you, citizens of the United States, would you stand it? I ask you, brave men who fought for your country's liberties long before you took part in the war of the rebellion, would you stand it? I ask you, proud Southern men who boast of your gallantry and your intelligence and your superiority to my race, would you stand it? I ask you, men of the North, who sacrificed your blood and treasure, who sacrificed the lives of your sons and your relatives, would you stand it? Do you, then, expect negroes to stand all this? Do you expect my race to submit meekly to continual persecution and massacre by these people of the South? Are you not going to allow us any right of self-defense? In the name of my race and my people, in the name of humanity, in the name of God, I ask you whether we are to be American citizens with all the rights and immunities of citizens, or whether we are to be vassals and slaves again? I ask you to tell us whether these things are to go on, so that we may understaad now and henceforth what we are to expect?

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman's time has expired.

The debate was resumed on July 18th.

The CHAIRMAN. When the committee rose it had under consideration an amendment to section 1, offered by the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SMALLS], which will be reported by the Clerk.

The Clerk read as follows:

Provided, That no troops for the purposes named in this section shall be withdrawn from the State of South Carolina so long as the militia of that State, peaceably assembled are assaulted, disarmed and taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading the State from the State of Georgia.

* * * * * * * * *

Mr. COX. Here, Mr. Chairman, is one chapter in this volume devoted entirely to the State debt scoundrelism of the State government. It runs up the debt from five millions to some twenty-four or twenty-seven million dollars. But can anybody tell how much more it is, owing to the malfeasance of the officials and the various kinds of fraud that were perpetrated? There is another chapter devoted to the fraud in the expenditure of $700,000 appropriated by the Legislature to buy lands for the freedmen.

For the freedmen! If there is one thing worse than another it is a white rascal above a black rascal. All through the late experience of Congress you have seen, sir, that the worst men who have preyed upon the negroes in this country have been their white allies. The gentleman from Virginia [Mr. DORSEY] can tell you, from his Committee on the Freedman's Bank, how $64,000 was discovered by his committee to have been robbed from soldiers, sailors and marines; how much was stolen by your Freedman's Bank, not to speak of the Bureau. How much? At least a million and a half. Am I not correct? Did not the gentleman's committee so report?

Mr. RAINEY. Mr. Chairman——

Mr. COX. O, honey, sit down. (Laughter.)

Mr. RAINEY. I rose to ask the Chair a question.

Mr. COX. I did not ask you to get up. Allow me to finish.

Mr. RAINEY. I wanted to know what was the pending question before the committee.

The CHAIRMAN. Does the gentleman from New York yield to the gentleman from South Carolina?

Mr. COX. No, sir.

Mr. RAINEY. The gentleman should not raise issues that are not embraced in the pending question.

Mr. COX. I do not desire to have any collision with the gentleman. One of the colored members said the other day that I was good in everything except in being a Democrat. I have always had the kind words of those gentlemen. I have never, as some gentlemen on the other side have done, called them "niggers." I did once call them colored members, for which I was called to account. I did not know how else to describe them. I believe they are to be treated under the law with fairness and equality. Why not? They have the same immortal souls. Some of them are better looking than some of their white *confreres* across the way. [Laughter.] I do not see why we should be all the time keeping up this race controversy.

Mr. SMALLS. Have you the book there of the city of New York? (Laughter.)

Mr. COX. I presume that the gentleman from South Carolina, by making that remark, seeks to embarrass me in consequence of the fact that I belong to that portion of the Democratic party, along with Governor Tilden and others, who drove out the rascals, as you did not in your party in South Carolina. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. TOWNSEND, of New York. Mr. Chairman, I have no time to talk about South Carolina, but—

There is a land of pure delight
Where saints immortal reign,

and that land is the city of New York. The population of South Carolina in 1870 was 716,500; the population of the city of New York was 942,000. The population of South Carolina was about three-fourths of that of the city of New York. The gentleman from New York who has just taken his seat [Mr. Cox], said that the Republican administration are eating out the substance of South Carolina.

Now, sir, the debt of South Carolina over and above every deduction is less than $10,000,000. The debt of the city of New York over and above every deduction is $114,000,000. Who eats out the substance of the people?

But, sir, more than that. Gentlemen say that bad men with bad motives have ruined the State of South Carolina. How about William M. Tweed? He was the ruler of the city of New York in one form or another for more than twelve years. He was the ruler of New York, through Tammany Hall, at the time when the gentleman from Ohio brought his little "carpet-bag" to the city of New York and set it down in Tammany Hall, which was then flourishing in all its power and glory, and looked up smilingly for the approbation of William M. Tweed. (Great laughter.) While William M. Tweed ruled New York $10,000,000 was stolen from that people by Tweed and his immediate associates, and there is to-day a judgment entered against William M. Tweed for his share of the stealings which could be traced to his hands of over $6,000,000; Peter B. Sweeney, the City Treasurer, stole another share; Andrew J. Garvey stole his share; and Ingersoll stole still another share of the $40,000,000, and every man of them has left this country for his country's good excepting two—Garvey, who is in State's Prison, and Ingersoll, who has been pardoned out by the "reform" Governor of the State of New York. But there was not only this stealing of $40,000,000 by this Tweed gang, but Thomas C. Fields, another glorious leader of Tammany, got an appropriation from the Legislature to the amount of more than $100,000, nominally for the benefit of the firemen, but he actually stole every dollar of it. Henry Genet got an act passed for a courthouse in the city of New York and stole the $100,000 appropriated for the courthouse, and the Sheriff of New York let him run away. The present Sheriff allowed William M. Tweed to go to his residence and go up stairs unattended to see his wife and allowed him thus to leave for parts unknown, and the "reform" Governor of the State has not found time to investigate the outrage of letting him escape or to remove him from office, as he had the power to do. This is the party of reform and retrenchment in the city of New York from which my colleague [Mr. Cox] hails.

But, sir, we have not told the whole story yet. Tammany elected Judges to protect these thieves and robbers—George G. Barnard, McCunn and Cordozo—every one of whom was impeached and two of them convicted and one resigned. But, sir, we are not through yet. There are now some decent Judges in New York and Tammany opposed every one of them, and if Tammany opposed them my colleague who sits over there talking about purity and reform voted against every one of them, for he has never found occasion to quit Tammany yet. And when Boss Tweed's successor, the noted John Kelly, came and waived his wand over him as he sat in our Speaker's chair and said to him, "Come out of that chair and go with me to Saint Louis to carry out the great farce which we have planned," and said, "We have elected our delegates, and we want you, Brother Cox, to go with me to Saint Louis in the attitude of the brother of the temperance lecturer. You know that while the one brother was lecturing on temperance the other was exhibiting himself as an awful example; and that is the part you and I will enact at Saint Louis." (Laughter.)

The gentleman went out, and he and Mr. John Kelly enacted the farce and tried to make the world believe that if they nominated Tilden they would be opposing Tammany, that notorious sink of political corruption.

Mr. GARFIELD. It is not the least sad of all the sad facts in the subject that we are now engaged in considering, that so grave an occurrence as the one which has been introduced officially by a member of this House has elicited so little attention from the majority that the whole drift of the discussion should have been turned away into a partisan direction, and partly and mainly turned into laughter.

Now I want to state in a word what I understand to be the facts which we are called upon to consider by this amendment. A legally organized militia company, parading with arms that are legally held by them, in their own town, on the centennial Fourth of July, were accosted by two young men who demanded that the company should get out of the road; and because the whole company did not at once move out of the road for the two men who could have gone quite as well a little at one side, it was resolved by sundry persons to disarm that legally organized military company of the State; and because the company did not consent to be disarmed at the command of unauthorized persons, an organized mob, led by a distinguished gentleman who served as an officer in the war against the Union, assailed, surrounded, opened fire upon them, captured some of them, and after capture murdered in cold blood, without warrant or authority, a considerable number of American citizens. This has been stated here in the House on the official authority of the attorney general of South Carolina. The papers of the dominant party in that State and Georgia admit that the real and only ground of this outrage was the fact that the military company was composed of colored men; that colored men had used their rights as citizens to organize themselves as a part of the State militia. Now I have no doubt that there are multitudes of good men in the South, and many on the other side of this House who deeply deplore this bloody and atrocious outrage. But how has it been treated in this discussion? The first utterance was by the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox], who arose in his place and declared that the negroes began the affray by killing a white man. That statement has been answered by the fact that they made no hostile demonstration until they were fired into by the mob. Again the gentleman from New York [Mr. Cox] stated that this matter was introduced here for a bad purpose, a bad motive, to stir up bad blood, and to affect the elections. And to-day we have been treated to an extreme example of his usual method. He has attempted to laugh at a group of atrocious murders. His levity was never so horribly out of place.

The only calm and thoughtful declaration which has been made on this subject on the other side of the House was by the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Hartridge], who spoke manfully and regretfully upon the subject and suggested that we should wait until the official examination was had.

I am more troubled than by the mere fact of the murder about the symptoms I see around me. Has it come to pass that a murder like this cannot be discussed in this House without its being charged that there is a bad motive for speaking of it? Do our northern democrats care more for the interests of their party than for the safety of the lives of citizens? But I am still more anxious to know, and to know from gentlemen of the South who can speak with knowledge and by authority, whether this is a sporadic case of murder, or whether it is a symptom which indicates a general condition of feeling in their section. My anxiety is to know whether this instance indicates a settled purpose to declare that black men shall not be legally organized into militia companies, shall not parade peaceably in the streets under arms, shall not be allowed all the rights, privileges, and immunities of citizens of the United States of whatever color. That, Mr. Chairman, is my great anxiety in regard to this case.

We fought a great war to establish the Union and the equal rights of citizens before the law; and I wish we could lay aside all the bitterness of that contest; but I say distinctly to gentlemen from the South that the era of our good feeling can never be ushered in in its fullness until you let us know that the old spirit of caste and race which caused the war has been laid aside with the weapons we carried in the field; and until a black man, while he behaves himself, lawfully and peacefully shall enjoy all the rights, all the privileges, all the protection, and all the guarantees of the Constitution that a white man enjoys in all our States. When that is done we can shake hands in full assurance of peace, and can hang the olive branch over all our doors. Until that time comes, we must keep watch with that eternal vigilance which is the price not only of liberty, but of equal justice to all citizens.

Mr. LAMAR. Mr. Chairman, I do not propose to discuss or analyze this terrible and disgraceful affair at Hamburg, although I think the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] has not given a fair and impartial statement of the circumstances in which it originated. But those circumstances are of no moment here upon this question, nor are the provocations which led to the final fearful tragedy involved in the proposition now before us. Nor are they, in my opinion, (and here I differ with the member from Ohio) the legitimate topic of debate or discussion on this floor; they belong to another tribunal, to which the constitutions of states, as well as that of the Federal Government remit these subjects.

Whether in the circumstances and these provocations the whites or the blacks are most to blame is a question to which I shall not now recur. Through all the confusion which has been thrown around this transaction, (and I may say, notwithstanding the honorable character of the informant of the member from South Carolina, which I do not question in the slightest degree, his document was evidently written, and perhaps very naturally, under great exasperation and excitement,) through all the uncertainty which exasperation and exaggerations have thrown around this subject, there is one fact which gleams out acknowledged, or, if not acknowledged, is indisputable. It is that a body of white men did, without authority of law, put to death a number of black men, who had been taken as prisoners; I mean who had been captured and deprived of liberty, but who were not prisoners in the legal sense of the term, inasmuch as those capturing them had no right under the law to deprive them of their personal liberty.

Now, sir, I wish to say here in my place—and what I say here just as it drops from my lips and falls upon the reporter's notes is at once sent through the entire South, and every constituent of mine, in every home and hamlet, will read what I say; and even if I were base or ignoble enough to utter here what I would swerve from there, as has been falsely charged against Southern men, the Record would always convict me—in my place here and with the responsibilities surrounding me, I assert that no excuse or palliation can possibly be found for these outrages and this barbarism. [Applause.]

As a Southern man and as a Democrat, I have a remark or two to make upon this subject. Mr. Chairman, we of the South have lawless classes precisely as you of the North have lawless classes. As a consequence we have riots in which human life is lost precisely as you have such riots, with this difference: ours, without preconcert, flame up in different localities and are confined to short periods of time, while yours have held several counties in terror, have extended over months of time, and have involved a larger loss of human life, defying the authorities of your states.

Mr. CONGER. I move that the committee rise in order that the time may be extended.

Mr. SCHLEICHER. I gave the longest time that was asked for. Twenty minutes had been agreed upon; but at the suggestion of the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Garfield] it was extended to thirty minutes.

The CHAIRMAN. Discussion is not in order.

Mr. SCHLEICHER. If we keep on extending the time for discussion it will go over until to-morrow, and I do not know how

much longer, for, sir, the time never will be in this when some member does not wish to speak.

The CHAIRMAN. The gentleman from Michigan moves that the committee rise for the purpose of extending the time for debate on the first section of the pending bill.

The committee divided; and there were—ayes 101, noes 43.

So the motion was agreed to.

The committee accordingly rose; and the Speaker *pro tempore* having resumed the chair, Mr. MUNROE reported that the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union have, according to order, had under consideration the joint resolution (H. R. No. 96) to provide for the protection of the Texas frontier on the Lower Rio Grande, and had come to no resolution thereon.

Mr. SCHLEICHER obtained the floor.

Mr. CONGER. The committee rose for a special object on my motion and I insist that I am entitled to the floor.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The Chair is supposed to know nothing of what takes place in committee. The gentleman from Texas is entitled to the floor.

Mr. CONGER. I believe the Chair was present when my motion was made and when it was carried by a vote of the committee.

Mr. SCHLEICHER. I move that the House resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union; and pending that motion I move that all further debate on the first section of the pending bill and amendments thereto be limited to ten minutes.

Mr. CONGER. I move to amend that by extending the time for debate to one hour, giving the first five minutes to the gentleman from Mississippi, [Mr. LAMAR] who was on the floor at the time the debate closed.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on the amendment of the gentleman from Michigan.

Mr. HALE. It is understood by these gentlemen that it is to be divided up into five-minute speeches.

Mr. CONGER. Yes; under the five-minute rule.

Mr. LAMAR. In view of the evident difficulty we are getting into, I will say that I do not wish to prosecute my remarks.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. All this discussion is unnecessary and out of order.

The House divided on Mr. CONGER's amendment; and there were—ayes 74, noes 129.

Mr. CONGER. I demand the yeas and nays on my proposition.

The House divided; and there were—ayes 37, noes 137.

So (one-fifth having voted in the affirmative) the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. HOSKINS. In view of the lateness of the session I ask we may compromise this matter by allowing thirty minutes for debate.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. That can only be done by unanimous consent.

Mr. CONGER. I prefer to have the yeas and nays on my motion. The question was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 67, nays 196, not voting 93.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The question is on the motion of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Schleicher] that when the House again resolves itself into Committee of the Whole all debate on the pending section and amendments be closed in ten minutes.

Mr. CONGER. I move to amend that by making the time forty minutes. I ask the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Schleicher] to accept that proposition.

Mr. HANCOCK. We made one contract with you already and you would not stand by it.

Mr. RANDALL. The time was fixed by the request of that side of the House and that time has expired.

Mr. CONGER. When was it fixed?

Mr. RANDALL. This morning. The original time suggested by that side was twenty minutes, and the agreement was finally made at their request that there should be thirty minutes. What they asked was acceded to, showing that there had been no disposition to cut off debate.

Mr. CONGER. The gentleman from Pennsylvania cannot deny that there has been a disposition to cut off debate. We have asked an hour, or forty minutes, or thirty minutes, and that is refused with a strong hand.

Mr. RANDALL. This is brought in to excite bad feeling. We want to preserve peace.

Mr. CONGER. The gentleman does not want us to discuss particular subjects. That is the trouble. I will modify my amendment and move to strike out ten minutes and insert thirty minutes; and upon that I call for the yeas and nays.

On the question of ordering the yeas and nays there were ayes 47.

So (the affirmative being more than one-fifth of the last vote) the yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. MILLS. I suggest that we compromise on fifteen minutes and give it all to the gentleman from Michigan.

The SPEAKER *pro tempore*. The proposition of the gentleman from Texas is not in order. It can only be entertained by unanimous consent.

The question was taken on Mr. CONGER's amendment, and there were—yeas 73, nays 111, not voting 102.

So Mr. CONGER's amendment was not agreed to.

Mr. SCHLEICHER. I move that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union upon the Texas border bill, and pending that motion I move that all debate upon the first section and amendment thereto be closed in twenty-five minutes, and on that motion I move the previous question.

The question was taken on Mr. Schleicher's motion, and on a division there were—ayes 119, noes 30.

So the motion was agreed to.

The House accordingly resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. MONROE in the chair) and resumed the consideration of the joint resolution (H. R. No. 96) to provide for the protection of the Texas frontier on the Lower Rio Grande.

Mr. KASSON. Mr. Chairman, for the first time during this debate the House has heard from a gentleman of the opposition a distinct, direct and pointed condemnation of this most serious and alarming outrage upon human life, liberty and constitutional rights.

Mr. LAMAR. The gentleman is mistaken. I only repeated what my gifted friend from Georgia [Mr. Hartridge] said.

Mr. KASSON. The gentleman from Georgia "deplored" the outrage. I failed to hear him condemn the men who were involved in its commission.

Mr. HARTRIDGE. The gentleman will allow me a word!

Mr. KASSON. The gentleman must excuse me, as my time is so short. Even the gentleman from Mississippi was not able to close his eloquent denunciation of the outrage without impliedly turning the responsibility for these outrages and riots upon the Republican element in the South.

Let us come to the point before this House under debate. On the Fourth day of July last a militia company was assembled in the streets of Hamburgh, South Carolina, celebrating the anniversary of their national independence and ours. They were lawfully observing it, when two young white men got into a quarrel with them; but the day closed without disaster. On the following day an armed organization from Georgia, where the chief criminals yet remain, invaded the State of South Carolina and committed murderous outrages which are certified in the report of the Attorney-General of South Carolina over the signature of Governor Chamberlain, which report I now hold in my hand. The question is, were these militiamen violating the law when they were attacked? Had this militia company the right to assemble and parade on the national holiday? Your Constitution tells you, in the second amendment to it, that—

"A well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed."

And yet the gentleman, General Butler, who is commended as a noble exponent of chivalry (and his personal character may be all that his friends claim), proposed, as is admitted, that the arms borne by this militia company should be surrendered to unauthorized persons, and to deprive the militia of South Carolina of the right secured to them by the Constitution of the United States. And then from the first proposition to violate a constitutional right they went on to other and more serious violations of constitutional right and liberties, even to the taking of prisoners who were lawfully in the militia company, and not only that, but disarming them of the arms they had a right to hold. And not only that; "let the angels weep, but let honest men do more than deplore;" let them condemn with all the energy of which human nature is capable; they told these prisoners to run, and as they ran from them they "chivalrously" amused themselves by shooting them down, and even in two instances mutilating their dead bodies.

And when the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SMALLS], whose State and district have been thus invaded and outraged, brings the matter to the attention of this House, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] calls it bad in morals, bad in motive, and charges that it is brought in here for a bad political purpose. Sir, the Democratic party did not always take this position. In 1840 they declared in their national platform:

"That every citizen of every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges and to complete and ample protection of person and property from domestic violence or foreign aggression."

They re-enacted that in their platforms until 1864. But when there came to be citizens of another color, citizens who were dependent, poor and needing protection, the Democratic party commenced leaving out of their platforms this principle of the right of the citizen to protection in person and in property. I stand here, independent of all party on this question, to say that, be the wronged citizens white men of Texas or black men of South Carolina, this great republic of 44,000,000 of people owes all its energy and all its power to protect all citizens of this country against outrages upon liberty and life such as have been perpetrated in this case. This is what the gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SMALLS] has asserted, as is his right. And I rise here to defend him and the race he represents against being laughed out of this tribunal of the nation and from the presence of the American people when they bring their complaints before them and demand redress and protection in the name of humanity and of constitutional right.

Mr. HALE. Mr. Chairman, this House has presented this morning a remarkable spectacle. This has been no ebullition of sentiment. The subject-matter before us has been nothing of fancy. It has come up from no desire to "shake the bloody shirt." The gentleman from South Carolina [Mr. SMALLS], representing a defrauded and murdered race, has offered a practical amendment to the bill before the House, a perfectly germane amendment to a bill which proposes to regulate the movements of the United States army. The amendment is in these words:

"*Provided*, That no troops for the purpose named in this section shall be withdrawn from the State of South Carolina so long as the militia of that State, peacefully assembled, are assaulted, disarmed, taken prisoners, and then massacred in cold blood by lawless bands of men invading that State from the State of Georgia."

The circumstances calling out this amendment are that at least six men, citizens of the United States, equal citizens with you, sir, and me and the leaders upon the other side, men whom we have undertaken to clothe with all the high privileges and rights that spring from our Constitution and laws, men whom we have made fellow-citizens with us have been wantonly and foully murdered. And yet the majority of this House upon a deliberate roll-call have refused to allow sixty minutes debate upon this subject of the slaughter of our fellow-citizens. Why, sir, the taking of the life of a single British subject, entitled to the protection of the British flag, has forced entrance to the House of Commons and has there dominated all other subjects for weeks and months. And the French Assembly has again and again debated for days and weeks upon the wrongs of a single French citizen. This tenderness for the life and property of the citizen has been the common pride of every legislative body that has ever been known to the civilized world. And yet the majority of this House decline to give an hour for debate to this overweening, overmastering subject, or inquiry into the causes which led to the murder of these six men and for discussion of the means by which we may prevent like occurrences by the presence of United States armed forces.

The gentleman from Georgia asks why do these things continue to occur? Let me tell him that they will continue just as long as the Democratic party are led by men in whose neighborhood these scenes are enacted, and who have nothing but good words for the actors in the terrible drama, the raiders and murderers in Georgia and South Carolina will go high-handed on their bloody work, and will, as they believe, be protected in it.

Sir, there is something to do besides invoking sentiment and quoting poetry, as has been done in this case. I charge upon the gentleman from Mississippi [Mr. LAMAR], who has a philosophical, speculative mind, and has human sympathies, who sees the wrong and infamy of these things—[here the hammer fell]—I charge upon that gentleman, who has been twice chosen by his constituents a representative in this House, and has been further indorsed by election to a seat in the Senate—I charge upon him the responsibility, not of these acts themselves, but of putting a stop to these things in his State. I charge upon the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. HARTRIDGE] that he and his associates must stop them there. [Here the hammer again fell.] I charge upon the leaders of the Democratic party in all the Southern States that they must stop these murders. [Cries of "Order!"]

Mr. LAMAR. I have discharged my responsibility in part by defeating the authors of such disorders in my State.

Mr. MACKEY, of South Carolina. Mr. Chairman, in connection with the subject now under discussion, the gentleman from New York [Mr. COX] has seen fit to denounce South Carolina as one of the worst-governed States in the Union. For this assertion there is no foundation whatever, and instead of South Carolina being badly governed at present, she has a better government to-day than she has had for years. I would like to remind the gentleman of this fact, of which he seems to be entirely ignorant, that to-day the only question dividing the Democracy of South Carolina, is whether or not they shall nominate as their candidate the man who is now the Republican Governor of our State. If the present government of South Carolina is so bad and corrupt, why are the Democrats discussing the propriety of making the head of that government their candidate in the next election? It is an indisputable fact, that should Governor Chamberlain again be the nominee of the Republican party he will receive hundreds of Democratic votes. Many of the leading Democrats in the State know this, and hence they argue that it would be inexpedient to nominate a Democratic candidate should Chamberlain receive the Republican nomination. At one time the State government of South Carolina may have been exceedingly bad, but such is not the present condition of affairs. Taxes have been reduced, assessments lowered, corrupt officials removed, and numerous reforms inaugurated, and the vast improvement in the government is fully recognized by two-thirds of the Democratic papers in the State. Quotations from Pike's Prostrate State have no application whatever to the present condition of affairs in our State. This much I have deemed it necessary to say in refutation of the assertion that South Carolina is to-day the worst-governed State in the Union.

Mr. HOGE. I move to strike out the last word.

Mr. Chairman, in rising to speak upon this question, I will say that I hoped the occasion would not have arisen at this late period when I, as a member of Congress, should be called upon to rise in my place and speak upon the subject that is now occupying the attention of the House. I was in hopes that the time had passed in South Carolina when these outrages, these deeds of blood and murder, could never occur again. I was in hopes they were forever passed.

I can remember, Mr. Chairman, that in 1868, during the memorable election in the third congressional district, which I had the honor to represent on this floor, there were nearly three hundred of our citizens that were murdered; so that this outrage that has been perpetrated in Edgefield is nothing new in the history of South Carolina. Over three hundred of my constituents at that time suffered loss of life by adhering to and advocating the principles of the Republican party. But while this state of affairs has existed, I do not want to make the statement to-day to this House, nor do I believe it, that even in South Carolina all the white men who belong to the Democratic party are in favor of the murderers. I do not believe that. On the contrary, I know there are many men in our State that belong to that party who are as much opposed to these deeds of blood and violence as I am.

But I do state to-day—and I state it from the knowledge that I have gained from experience, after nearly eleven years' residence in South Carolina, and having been intimately connected with the politics of that State during that time—I do state that there is an element in the Democratic party either controlled or partly controlled by the men who headed the band of murderers at Hamburgh, a party headed by such men as General M. C. Butler and General Geary, and men of that class, who by their acts and their words, by their counsel, to the people who do these deeds of blood, urged them on to commit these great crimes. While perhaps General Butler [illegible] be too much of a gentleman or too honorable a man to shoot a negro if he had told him to run off, for the mere pleasure of seeing him fall, yet by his advice these dirty scoundrels and murderers who did that shooting were actuated and encouraged to do these deeds of blood; it was by just such men as Butler and Geary, of Edgefield county. These are the men who advocated and recommended this outrage upon the colored people; and it was simply because they were members of the Republican party, because they cannot control their suffrages and get them to put them in office by their votes. They say to them, "You have to act with the Democratic party in South Carolina, or we will make you do it." The edict has gone forth that a black man in South Carolina must either vote the Democratic ticket in the future, or follow in the footsteps of those who fell at Hamburgh. It has placed my distinguished friend from Mississippi—no, I do not know that he would allow me to call him that—it has placed him in a position to obtain a seat upon this floor, to be elected to the Senate. He says that they have peace in Mississippi and in Arkansas. So they have; but it is the peace of the grave; it is the lasting peace to the colored man and to the white man who dares to advocate those great principles of civil and religious liberty that have been advocated by the leaders of our party—principles which came down to us from our forefathers, and which it is our duty to perpetuate and hand down to our children as a sacred heritage.

Mr. HOGE. I withdraw the formal amendment.

Mr. FOSTER. I renew it. I have a word to say on this subject to gentlemen from the South. It has been my good or bad fortune politically (I do not know which) to join other gentlemen in a report on Louisiana affairs, in which the truth was told when it bore heavily on my party friends. I denounced the fraud of the returning board of Louisiana, and joined heartily with Mr. Wheeler in bringing about the compromise that bears his name. I have never failed to denounce my party when I found it in the wrong.

I concede that you have had bad government in some of the Southern States, perhaps in South Carolina, though I doubt it now. Under Governor Chamberlain the government of South Carolina has greatly improved.

If I know myself, I have none but the kindest feeling for the people of the South. I long to see the day when we shall hear no more of the color line; when every man, be he black or white, shall be in the full, unrestrained possession of every right vouchsafed to him by the Constitution and the laws.

I cannot, however, close my eyes to scenes of horror and bloodshed, of which the Hamburgh massacre is a sample; scenes and outrages that would disgrace the savage.

Talk not to me about your chevaliers, your men of high honor, when they stand by and witness (and I believe encourage) the barbarities at Hamburgh.

Are Mississippi outrages and tactics to be transplanted to South Carolina? Did you sell out the solid vote of the South to Tilden; and do you propose to ratify your bargain by means of bloody barbarity, a parallel of which can only be found in the South, where you prate so much of honor and high breeding? Let me tell you, gentlemen of Georgia, that it lies within your power to stop these infernal outrages. Be as active in hunting out the human fiends who crossed the bridge at Augusta, Georgia, to Hamburgh, South Carolina, with artillery to shell out of the citadel the forty negroes that could not be dislodged by hundreds of armed whites from your State and the State of South Carolina. See that they are caught and punished.

Mr. COOK. What evidence is there that a single man went from Georgia?

Mr. CONGER. I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. COOK. These men never went from the State of Georgia.

Mr. CONGER. They did. General Butler admits it.

Mr. COOK. No, sir.

Mr. FOSTER. When you have caught and punished these men, then sing to us a panegyric to the vindication of outraged law, instead of talking to us of noble blood. Ay, a nobility that murders in cold blood a captured negro.

If you gentlemen have not the influence to stop these outrages, you are not fit to be Representatives of the American Congress. You can do it if you will. When you have tried and have succeeded, you will hear the most welcome shout of "Well done, good and faithful servants," that has been heard since the dawn of christendom. We will fall on your necks and rejoice.

[Laughter on the Democratic side of the House and cries of "O, no!"]

Mr. COOK. You must not fall on my neck; you have fallen on our property and on our rights as it is, and now you want to fall on our necks. [Laughter.]

Mr. FOSTER. We did fall on you, and you remember the fall. Stretch out your hand in charity to God's poor whom you have with you. Give them to understand by every act of yours that you recognize their complete political rights. Wipe out all distinctions in your laws on account of color.

Let them feel and know that their old masters are their friends, and that they will, if need be, fight the world in arms to preserve their liberty, notwithstanding it was obtained against the masters' will.

Your professions will not do. These barbarities must cease. If they do not, you must expect that the power of the Government must be exerted to its full limit, if need be, to protect the humblest African in your midst.

Lay not the flattering unction to your souls, that because you can give Tilden a united vote he will be elected.

The instrumentalities used to bring about a united South for Tilden will as certainly give the North to Hayes.

We are as tired of Southern misrule as you are. This misrule is not a one-sided matter South as well as North. The rascals hunt in pairs, as they do in the North.

When you catch a Belknap you catch a Pendleton with him. [Laughter and cries of "O! O!" on the Democratic side of the House.] So in the South, the stealings are divided between the parties.

I beseech and implore you, men of the South, to stop these outrages upon the black man, thus restoring confidence in you in the North, and then henceforth we will dwell together in unity, peace and good will. The horrors of the war will be forgotten. Then we will go hand in hand exalting and glorifying the Republic.

Doc Adams' Statement—The Story of the Two-Hours' Siege, and how he with a Detachment of his Company Escaped from the Armory.

[From our special correspondent.]

AIKEN, SOUTH CAROLINA, July 12th.

I send you a statement of Doc L. Adams, the captain of the militia company, just as it has been given by him. He saw part of the affair and was quite an interested party. Here is his statement:

I am captain of Company A, Eighteenth Regiment National Guard of the State of South Carolina, which company has been stationed at Hamburgh. In fact it was made up there from the citizens of the town and vicinity.

On Saturday, the 8th day of July, about half-past four o'clock, General Butler, with about thirty or forty men, assembled in the office of Trial-Justice Rivers, in Hamburgh. The occasion of this was because at that hour the trial of the militia officers was to take place. I went to Trial-Justice Rivers and stated to him that I and the other officers of the company did not want to be tried before him that evening, and that we would give bond for our appearance before the Circuit Court. My reason for saying this to him was because I had heard threats made against myself and others by the forty or more armed men who were crowded round Rivers' office. On making this statement to Rivers he told me I could use my own judgment about the matter, as he was of the opinion himself that it would be unsafe for myself and the other officers to be tried at that time. I having concluded not to go to the court, a committee came from General Butler for me to meet him at the house of S. Spencer, where a hundred or more armed white men were congregated. I refused to go, believing my life would be unsafe. The white men were armed with revolvers and sixteen-shooters. I then made the proposition that if General Butler would meet me half way and keep his men back I would meet him, and we would try and settle the matter without any trouble. This General Butler refused positively to do, and sent a message to the effect that the arms of the company and the officers must be given up to him, and that he would not guarantee any protection whatever even if the arms and officers were surrendered. I refused to agree to this, as I saw if I did my men and myself would be at the mercy of General Butler and his men. I then, to preserve the lives of my men and myself, took refuge in a brick building we used as an armory. There were thirty-eight of us in all. We had hardly got in and secured the entrance before General Butler's men opened fire on us. At this time General Butler had about two hundred men. They kept up a brisk fire on the building for over half an hour before we fired one shot from the building. General Butler's men were posted under the trestle of the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad and under the abutment of the bridge of the same company. This was between six and seven o'clock P. M. We remained in the building until about eight o'clock.

My reason for leaving was because I heard threats made by General Butler's men to blow the building up, and to send to Augusta for cannon, and I knew we could not hold it if either of these means were resorted to. After getting out of the building with my men the company divided, and I took command of one portion and gave Lieutenant Attaway command of the other. The number with me amounted to about a dozen or so of men. Attaway had twenty-one. I went to the left of the building and escaped. Attaway and his men were captured. This is all that I can speak of positively, as when I made my escape I and the portion of men with me came right on to Aiken. At the time I left I think there were four or five hundred men under General Butler, with reinforcements coming in from Augusta and Edgefield. Between twelve and one o'clock at least two thousand men were present, armed to the teeth. I left for Aiken about three o'clock Sunday morning.

DOC L. ADAMS,
Capt. Co. A., Eighteenth Regt. N. G. S. C.

The above statement is signed with Adams' own signature. He seems to be a man of some intelligence, and as "mild-mannered" as possible. He gave the statement without hesitation, and in a manner which convinced me of his sincerity.

C. MCK.

PRINCE RIVERS' STATEMENT.

Prince Rivers made the following written statement, in substance, to Attorney-General Stone to-day:

On the affidavit of one Robert Butler he issued warrants as Trial-Justice for Doc Adams and the other commissioned officers of a militia company in the town of Hamburgh for obstructing the highway and preventing the said Robert Butler from passing. This was on the 5th of July, 1876. Owing to some confusion taking place in this office on the said day he postponed the trial till Saturday, July 8th, at 4 P. M., at which time General M. C. Butler appeared as counsel for Robert Butler. During the said trial M. C. Butler asked for more time, which was granted, he, Butler, promising to return within an hour; but he never returned to Rivers' office any more, but went to Augusta and returned with two companies of soldiers and demanded the immediate surrender of the arms in the possession of the militia to him. After some talk with Rivers, General Butler, granted them a half hour to comply with his terms. Rivers then went to the drill-room of the company and consulted with the men who were there assembled to get them to give up their arms sooner than to have bloodshed. This they refused to do, saying that General Butler had no authority to make them give up their arms. The time having expired, General Butler gave the order for the troops under him to fire, which they did, and said fire was not returned by the militia for some time. Butler told me he would have the arms or burn the town. I, Rivers, offered to box the guns and send them to Chamberlain, but Butler would not agree to this.

THE HAMBURGH RIOT—OFFICIAL REPORT OF ATTORNEY-GENERAL STONE.

OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL,
COLUMBIA, S. C., July 12, 1876.

SIR: According to your request of Monday last I have visited Hamburgh for the purpose of ascertaining the facts connected with the killing of several men there on the night of the 8th of July.

My information has been derived chiefly from Trial-Justice Rivers, and from the testimony of persons who have been examined before the coroner's jury, now in session, and from those who received wounds from the armed body of white men who had taken them prisoners.

From this information the following facts seem to be clearly established:

During the administration of Governor Scott a company of State militia was organized at Hamburgh, of which Prince Rivers was captain. This company was known as Company A, Ninth Regiment, National Guard of the State of South Carolina. Arms were at the time furnished to it, and some ammunition. This company, previous to May, 1876, had for some time but few names on its roll, drilled rarely, and scarcely kept alive its organization. But in May this year the number of members increased to about eighty, and one Doc Adams was chosen captain.

On the 4th of July the company drilled on one of the public streets in the town of Hamburgh. The street on which they drilled was between one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet wide, but it was little used, and was overgrown with grass, except in that portion which was used as a carriage road. While the company was thus drilling, Thomas Butler and Henry Getzen, his brother-in-law, came along in a carriage and commanded that the company should make way for them. Adams halted the company, remonstrated with Butler and Getzen for thus seeking to interfere with the company, and called their attention to the fact that there was plenty of room on each side of the company to pass.

Finding them unwilling to turn out of their course, Adams finally opened ranks and allowed them to drive through.

This incident seemed to have angered Butler and Getzen, who made complaint before Trial-Justice Rivers against the militia company for obstructing the highway. The trial justice on the following day issued a warrant against Adams, as he was the captain of the company, and had him brought before him for trial. During the progress of the trial Adams was arrested by the trial justice for contempt of court, and subsequently the case was continued until four o'clock Saturday afternoon, July 8.

At that time Butler and Getzen, with General M. C. Butler, who had been employed by Robert J. Butler, father of the former, as their attorney, repaired to the office of the trial justice, but Adams did not appear.

General Butler inquired as to the nature of the charges against Adams, and asked if the trial justice was to hear the case as trial justice or in his official capacity of major-general of militia. To this the trial justice replied that he was to hear the case as a trial justice, but if the facts showed that a military offense had been committed, Adams would have to be tried by a court-martial.

General Butler then stated that he thought the case might be arranged, and at his suggestion time was given him to see the parties.

After this the trial justice did not see General Butler at his office, but learned that he had gone over to Augusta.

In the mean time the trial justice had been informed that some two hundred or three hundred armed white men were in Hamburgh, and that a demand had been made by them that the militia should surrender their arms. After a consultation with Messrs. Jefferson and Spencer, Rivers sent for General Butler. He rode up to the back gate of Rivers's house. The two had a conversation, in which General Butler said that he had given orders to have the guns given up in half an hour, and the time was nearly up.

Rivers asked if some other arrangement could not be made, to which General Butler replied in the negative.

Rivers then asked if he would not consent to have him receive the arms, box them up, and send them to the governor. To which General Butler replied that he would box them up and send them to the governor, and if he, the governor, should return them to the company it would be at his own risk. Rivers then asked if they would give a bond for the arms, to which General Butler said that he would stand the bond, and turning to another person—I think R. J. Butler—asked if he would not go on a bond also, to which he replied that he would.

Rivers then asked for time before fire should be opened on the militia, so that he might have a conference with the militia officers. This was acceded to, and Rivers went to the building known as the Sibley building, in the second story of which the company had its armory and drill-room, and where it was then assembled, and told Captain Adams what might be expected if he should refuse to give up the arms. To this Adams replied that General Butler had no right to the guns; that the company field them, and he proposed to hold them, unless General Butler showed some authority to take them.

After this interview Rivers returned to General Butler, with whom was Robert J. Butler. He told them the decision to which the company had come. Then Robert J. Butler said that General Butler was his attorney, and that he had come to settle the matter. If the company would apologize for the insult to his son and son-in-law he would do nothing more. But the whole matter was in General Butler's hands. General Butler said that, as the men would not meet him, he would have no more to with them. General Butler was then asked by Rivers if he would guarantee the safety of the town should the militia surrender their arms. He said that would depend on how the men behaved themselves afterward.

This statement is confirmed by S. P. Pixley.

While these negotiations were going on the armed body of white men in the town were concentrated on the bank of the river near the Sibley building. Soon after they were broken off firing began. Men who were in the building say that it was commenced by the whites firing upon the building. Adams gave his orders not to shoot until he directed them to. The company had very little ammunition, and all they had was a portion of that issued to the company when it was first organized.

After firing had begun it was returned by the militia, and one of the attacking party, McKie Merriweather, was shot through the head and instantly killed. After this a piece of artillery, said to belong to the Washington Artillery of Augusta, was brought over from Augusta and four charges of canister were fired from it upon the armory, but without injuring any one. The persons in the armory escaped from the rear by means of ladders, and hid in under floors of adjacent buildings, or wherever else they could find shelter.

The first man killed by the whites was James Cook, town marshal. He had been in the armory, but was not a member of the company. He had gone into the street from the rear of the Sibley building, and was at once fired on and fell dead instantly, pierced by five or six bullets.

Afterward the whites began their search for the members of the company. They succeeded in getting about twenty-five colored men as prisoners, some of whom were never members of the company. As fast as the men were captured they were taken to a place near the South Carolina Railroad, where a large party of armed men stood guard over them.

None of those thus captured had arms in their hands.

Subsequently, and at about two o'clock A. M., six men took A. T. Attaway out of the "ring." He and his mother begged for his life, but in vain. He was then told to turn round, and was shot to death by the crowd.

David Phillips was next taken out and was similarly killed.

Pompey Curry was next called out. He recognized among the bystanders Henry Getzen and Dr. Pierce Butler, and called on them to keep the other men from killing him. He ran, and was shot at as he ran, one bullet striking him in the right leg below the knee.

Afterward Albert Myniard, Moses Parks, and Hampton Stevens were killed. Stevens did not belong to the company. Nelder John Parker, who has been commonly referred to in the newspaper reports as John Thomas, was corporal in the company.

When he was arrested and taken to the spot where the other prisoners were, he recognized among the party two gentlemen of Augusta, named Twiggs and Chaffee. He appealed to them for protection. They said he should not be hurt. He states that General M. C. Butler asked him if he was one of the d——d rascals. The reply was in the affirmative. He was then shot in the back. Messrs. Twiggs and Chaffee then said if he was shot again they would shoot the ones who did it. They took him off and had him taken to Augusta. He was shot before Attaway was killed. He may recover from his wounds.

One Butler Edwards was taken as a prisoner. He says he was taken before General Butler, who at the time was in the street near the Sibley building. This was about 12 o'clock.

Threats were made to shoot him. General Butler directed that he be taken to the others. He recognized among the crowd one Captain Carwile and —— I——r, of Augusta; said he had a long talk with the former. [illegible] as among the prisoners who were let loose and told to [illegible]; as they ran they were fired at, and he was shot in the head. He was not a member of the company.

Willis Davis, one of the members of the company, was taken to the place where were the other prisoners. The men stated that John Swearinger, of Edgefield county, had charge of the prisoners. He states that he saw General Butler before the men were killed, who asked him what he was doing, and told him he would have enough of it before he got through. He was shot in the arm, near the elbow, when about twenty paces distant from the crowd. The ball is still in his arm, and he suffers much pain. He also states that some of the young men from Georgia remonstrated against shooting the prisoners, but in vain.

Besides the killing and wounding of the men herein named, the party broke open several stores and houses, and in some instances robbed the inmates. They took from Mr. Charles Roll, the postmaster and a very respectable white citizen, a gun which he had in his store and his private property. From an old colored man named Jacob Samuels, in his employ, they took a watch and set fire to his house. They broke open the house of Trial-Justice Rivers, and did much damage as well as robbed him of his clothing. They obtained kerosene oil and attempted to set fire to a house, but were prevented by Col. A. P. Butler from doing so. The ropes of the public wells were cut and some fences were torn down.

So far as I can learn, the primary object of the whites was to take away from the militia their arms.

The man Parker, who was wounded, states that on Friday, the 7th instant, he had a long talk with one Harrison Butler, (white) on Broad street, Augusta. Butler told him that if Rivers did not give orders for the militia to give up their arms they would take them away on the next day."

On Saturday rumors were abroad in Hamburgh that there were armed parties coming in to take the guns, but little credit was attached to them.

One of the white citizens of Hamburgh heard a conversation between David Phillips and General Butler in the afternoon. Phillips talked very "big," as the gentleman said, and General Butler told him that they wanted those guns and were bound to have them.

In the afternoon Colonel A. P. Butler went to the various stores in town and told the proprietors that they must not sell any liquor to his men. In spite of this, however, some of the men compelled one of the storekeepers to furnish them liquor. From the same person they obtained kerosene oil to use in setting fire to a house.

The whites were armed with guns and small arms of various kinds, and many of them had axes and hatchets.

It is proper to state, that the intendant of Hamburgh, Mr. Gardner, was informed by General Butler, in an interview with him, that the arms of the company must be given up.

Trial-Justice Rivers is now holding an inquest and taking testimony of witnesses. Until their verdict is rendered it will be impossible to tell who were engaged in the attack on the militia, and the subsequent killing and wounding of the colored men.

It may be possible that a careful judicial investigation may show some slight errors in some of the minor details stated in this report. But, making due allowance for such errors, the facts show the demand on the militia to give up their arms was made by persons without lawful authority to enforce such demand, or to receive the arms had they been surrendered; that the attack on the militia to compel a compliance with this demand was without lawful excuse or justification; and that after there had been some twenty or twenty-five prisoners captured and completely in the power of their captors, and without means of making further resistance, five of them were deliberately shot to death and three more severely wounded.

It further appears that, not content with thus satisfying their vengeance, many of the crowd added to their guilt the crime of robbery of defenseless people, and were only prevented from arson by the efforts of their own leaders.

Yours, very respectfully,

WILLIAM STONE,
Attorney General South Carolina.

Hon. D. H. CHAMBERLAIN, *Governor.*